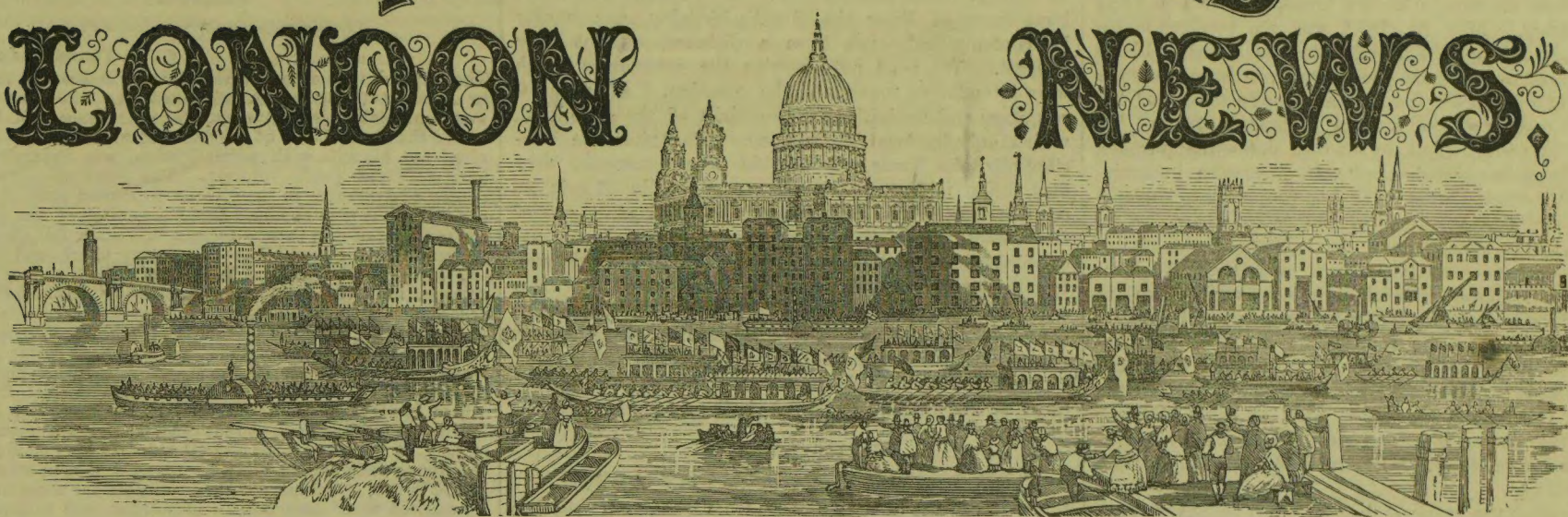


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1711.—VOL. LX.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1872.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT } SIXPENCE  
BY POST, 6½D.



THE PRINCE OF WALES AT ASCOT RACES.



## BICENTENARY OF PETER THE GREAT.

Russia, from the throne to the hovel, has been holding high holiday. May 30, 1872, was the two-hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Peter the Great. He is reputed, and not without good reason, to have been the founder and father of the Russian Empire as one of the leading members of the modern European system. To him not by accident, but by his own deliberate purpose, and to his patient and devoted self-abnegation in carrying it into effect, Russia owes her present international position and her prospects of future grandeur. Czar Peter set the stamp upon her, towards the latter end of the seventeenth century, and she has developed her splendid natural resources very much in the direction traced out for her by his genius. Russia, as it now stands upon the map, is, no doubt, a large expansion of Russia as it stood in the time of Peter the Great; but it is matter of reasonable doubt whether the actual of 1872 comes up to the ideal of (say) 1700, or whether the dreamy sketch which the Czar Peter drew in his own mind of what Russia should be, has even yet been wholly realised.

Respecting the personal characteristics of the man we need say but few words. His individuality, if we may so express it, is as familiar to the students of history as that of any Sovereign whose name could be mentioned. Partly owing, no doubt, to the adversities of his early life, and partly to the result of wicked intrigues against him by the Dowager Empress Sophia, he exhibited in his maturity the qualities of natural strength and of indomitable will in conspicuous ascendancy over those of a milder and gentler character. He was not devoid of those sentiments or sympathies which may be considered to constitute man's capacity for the development of his affections, but the deliberate misdirection of his early education forced him into a position which admitted of but one outlet to his intellectual and moral energy, and that was the region presided over by an unswerving and unrelenting determination of purpose. Peter, in comparatively early life, adopted the Russian Empire as the one object of his devoted affections. He conceived for his country vast plans of ambition. He likewise conceived, and thoroughly measured, that kind of hydraulic pressure which was capable of lifting a half barbarous people up to the level of modern civilisation. War did not enter into his purpose, as such. Cruelty was not, as such, a chosen instrument for the accomplishment of his designs. But it must be admitted that, in accordance with the prevailing notions of his own age, he cared little or nothing about international justice, and very little, if anything, about individual rights. His will was generous in regard to his country, but it subordinated all else to its supposed necessities. He lived for the sake of Russia, and he cared nothing for any unrighteousness he might inflict upon other countries or other men, in pursuit of the patriotic objects he had in view.

Let it be noted in his honour that, in exacting sacrifices for the great ends he contemplated, he did not pass over himself. On the contrary, he began, and mainly achieved, his work by a cheerful surrender of personal desire, indulgence, pride, and even purpose. He descended to the lowest and meanest of occupations that he might learn in detail what would be of use to his people. There was scarcely any range of labour or of knowledge which he deemed important to be possessed by his subjects that he did not individually enter and pass through. He plunged into the very depths of society whilst he was holding dignified intercourse with its heights. He laboured as a shipwright, and spent his evenings at a public-house with his comrades whilst he was in honoured communication with Royalty, and was watched over with anxious hospitality by the chosen friends of Sovereigns. Nothing by which he thought to qualify himself to raise his own nation in the comity of European States came amiss to him. There was no surrender which he cared to withhold but the surrender of the great object which he had in view. He marked out to his subjects by his own personal course the true road to national glory. He taught them that, in order to take a high position amongst the nations of the earth, it would be necessary for them first to deserve, and then to achieve it.

It is curious to note how this man's practical wisdom, enforced as it was by his unconquerable energy and his personal disinterestedness, shaped what we may speak of as the destiny of the Russian empire. The Czar Peter left his mark upon his own people as distinctly as John Knox impressed his likeness upon the people of Scotland. Czar Peter's mark, however, was not ecclesiastical. True, he made himself head of the Church, and thereby gained a purchase over the will of his people which greatly furthered the reforms he had at heart; but he did so rather as a means to an end than as an end which in itself was attractive to his mind. In his judgment it was expedient to subordinate the Church to the State, and, in order that he might raise the State by means of the Church, he placed himself, much to the disgust of the priesthood, at the head of it. But it must be admitted that he thereby placed at the disposal of future Emperors of Russia the religious, as well as the patriotic, sentiments of the people. The consequence has been that, in spite of many natural disadvantages, and of still more political errors in her subsequent rulers, Russia has made more consistent and uninterrupted progress, as a State, during the last century, than any of the other nations of Europe.

The imposing series of national solemnities observed in Russia, more especially at St. Petersburg, on the bicentenary of Peter the Great's birthday, can hardly be contemplated, even from a distance, without deep interest. We need not describe the ceremonies which were intended to consecrate the occasion. All national rejoicings and festivities are essentially of the same kind, varied only by local distinctions. The rites are substantially the same, though, in some respects, they may differ in form. What was done in Russia in commemoration of the birth, two hundred years ago, of Czar Peter, "the father of his country," marvellously resembled what was done in Great Britain, two months ago, to express national gratitude for the recovery of the Prince of Wales. The form in either case is of little importance, the spirit intended to be expressed by it is alone worthy of note. Russia has had her day of rejoicing, and we may congratulate her that she has stages in her national history of which she has good right to be both proud and thankful.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES AT ASCOT.

It was mentioned in our notice of Ascot Races last week that the Prince and Princess of Wales had been staying, as is their custom, at Titniss Park, for the purpose of attending the sport. They both came out on the Tuesday, but in a closed carriage, for the weather was very bad that day. The Prince, with his brothers, was seen on the course next day, but not the Princess. On the Thursday, which was very fine, their Royal Highnesses appeared together again, in an open carriage. The Royal procession was headed by Lord Cork, the Master of the Buckhounds, on horseback, with the huntsmen and whips of the Royal Hunt. It consisted of several carriages, in which were the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Teck, with the ladies and gentlemen of their suite. It was half-past one o'clock when their Royal Highnesses drove up to the Grand Stand, amidst the cheering, hat-waving, and handkerchief-fluttering with which they were greeted. They remained at Titniss Park all the week and over Sunday, returning to London on Monday forenoon.

## A GAME AT BOWLS.

This good old-fashioned English pastime, which is the subject of a design for our Pictorial Supplement, has not utterly fallen into disuse, though cricket and croquet have supplanted it in the favour of many who love to disport themselves on the grassy lawn or meadow. It is like a manly kind of marbles, inasmuch as the propulsion of the rolling spheres, to strike each other in the prescribed arrangement, is done simply by the player's hand, without the aid of bat or mallet, or any other tool. As this sport requires no particular agility, but a strong arm, a sure eye, and a steady brain, the middle-aged and elderly men, if hale and well-preserved for their time of life, were sometimes found equal to the young fellows under thirty. We are glad to observe, in the party delineated by our Artist, several men of mature age and substantial gravity; householders, husbands, and fathers, who seem to enjoy the game as heartily as they could have done in their bachelor years. There is one idle bachelor, indeed, of the present generation, whom we see in the background, devoting himself to a supercilious style of flirtation, with his glass stuck in his left eye while he talks to the young lady. He and she ought to play a gentle match at croquet.

## "BETWEEN LOVE AND RICHES."

This picture is based on an old, old story with poets and painters, novelists and satirists; and no doubt this kind of conflict and contrast is often presented, and often occurs in real life. A young beauty is courted by rivals who have nothing whatever in common. On the one side are youth, health, good looks, and, as we are bound to suppose, for the sake of the poetical proprieties, amiability, youthful vivacity, wit, and accomplishments—but very little money. On the other side is age, with its infirmities, wrinkles, and grey hairs, its querulousness and jealousy (in some cases), its lethargy, and necessity for repose, its downright ill-temper, if you will; but with all this there are well-filled money-bags to put in the scale, and gold is a heavy metal. These are the contrasts; and the conflict is evidently between inclination and interest—or, to speak more accurately, between the gratification of love and personal preference, and the satisfaction of the desire for display and power—which is also said to sway the female breast. On the one hand, the young lady may be figuring to herself the delight of a romantic attachment: the love-song and the lute still thrill in her ear; she may be longing to let her heart beat responsively to the heart of him who protests its eternal devotion; she may, in short, be realising the bliss of "love in a cottage," with a large family perhaps, with family bills to a certainty, and no superabundance to pay them. But, on the other hand, there are all the glittering attractions of rank and riches; for the elderly and rather Mephistophelean personage whispering so closely and with so little bashfulness in her ear is, unquestionably, a grand and wealthy seigneur; he wears the robes, and furs, and collar of some noble order; he offers titles, station, distinction, affluence, rule—many things to gratify vanity, pride, ambition; the pearls he tempts her with, and which she dares not look at, will at once make her the most envied of her acquaintance. Add to all this what a managing mamma and an impecunious papa would probably say, and what is a poor girl to do in such a dilemma? Let the reader, according to his or her sex, age, and character, decide; for our part, we hope the girl may not regret her choice, whatever it may be; and as for the gentlemen, we trust the jilted one may bear his disappointment with manly fortitude. The painter of this picture is the distinguished French artist, W. Bouguereau, and the subject is better suited to his polished, somewhat artificial style than those of his themes drawn from rustic life.

The death is announced of the Rev. Elijah Hoole, D.D., one of the secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. He had filled almost every office in connection with the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

Copies of a treaty between her Majesty and the Emperor of Germany for the mutual surrender of fugitive criminals, which was signed at London during last month, were issued from the Foreign Office on Monday night. The treaty is already in force, and by a protocol appended a convention for a similar purpose, signed in March, 1864, is cancelled.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Special Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, June 20.

The tragic drama of which the Rue des Ecoles was the scene, in April last, has again engrossed the attention of the Parisians during the past week. The appearance of M. Dubourg before the Assize Court of the Seine, upon the charge of having murdered his wife with premeditation, was naturally calculated to excite public interest. The point at issue was of supreme importance in the present corrupted state of French society, and it is to be hoped that the verdict of the jury and the sentence of the Court—though this latter fell short of the prisoner's deserts—will have a salutary effect, and that the sad story which the trial has brought to light will deter parents, in some degree, from marrying their children in accordance only with their own selfish interests—as is, unfortunately, the general custom throughout France.

It was in the course of 1866 that M. Arthur Leroy Dubourg made the acquaintance of the MacLeod family, through the medium of the Countess de Toussaint, a mutual friend, at whose instigation he asked for and obtained the hand of Mlle. Denise MacLeod, at that moment about nineteen years of age. A fortnight only elapsed between his introduction to the young lady and the day he married her, in which brief period it was, of course, utterly impossible for them to become acquainted with each other's disposition and failings. On the whole, however, the union was quite in accordance with French custom, and there was no disparity in either age, station, or fortune. For reasons which were not disclosed during the course of the trial, the marriage nevertheless, did not turn out a happy one, the wife especially conceiving a marked dislike for her husband. Frequent quarrels occurred, and the ill-matched pair eventually came to the agreement to see each other only at meal-times. They had not been married six months before Madame Dubourg begged her husband to separate from her, and owned that she had dishonoured him. The husband refused, and, condoning her offence, took her to Geneva, where, with the consent of her relations, he procured her admittance into a lunatic asylum. Returning to France, he became a captain of mobiles, and during the war received many affectionate letters from his wife, who at this period had given birth to a child, of which she spoke in tender terms, as a reminiscence of her husband. After the armistice they went to reside together in Paris, where M. Dubourg's suspicions having become awakened, he took his wife to lodge in the house of a former mistress (a Madame de Boos), who wormed out of her the secret of her attachment for the young De Précorbin, employed at the Prefecture of the Seine. Watched by detectives, Madame Dubourg—who, at her husband's instigation, had gone to reside by herself at some third-class hotel—was eventually tracked to a rendezvous with her lover, to which her husband hastened, armed to the teeth. The latter, gaining admittance to the apartment by a ruse, and finding his wife's paramour had escaped by the window over the roof, wreaked his vengeance upon the unhappy, defenceless woman before him, whom he savagely struck to the ground with no less than fifteen ghastly wounds.

The scene at the trial was highly dramatic. Some 150 of the more distinguished élégantes of the capital were present watching the proceedings with the deepest interest. M. Dubourg, who is a rather good-looking, dark, thick-set young man, with heavy moustaches, was apparently affected the whole while, and several times gave vent to his grief in the highly theatrical manner so common to Frenchmen. While the Judge was summing up against him, he suddenly drank off a phial of ether, which had been passed to him to inhale, and fell fainting to the ground. Such was the sensation produced by this dramatic incident that for some minutes the trial was interrupted. The prisoner being removed, the Judge brought his address to a close with some forcible remarks upon the present degraded condition of the higher and middle classes of society in France. The jury, having retired, returned in less than half an hour, with a verdict of "guilty," mitigated, however, by the admission of the habitual "extenuating circumstances;" upon which the Court condemned the prisoner to five years' *réclusion*, a severer kind of imprisonment than ordinary.

The calm which usually follows a storm has succeeded the exciting scenes that took place, last week, in the National Assembly. The discussion upon the Army Bill is not yet terminated, still the articles which remain to be voted are of purely secondary interest. M. Thiers's violent threat of resignation has been productive of much caballing and intriguing among all sections of the Assembly. The question of an alliance between the extreme Legitimists and the Bonapartists deputies against their common enemy the Republicans has been brought forward simultaneously by the organs of both parties. The Centre of the Chamber is reported to be patching up a triumvirate, composed of Marshal MacMahon, M. Grévy, and M. Casimir Perier, to succeed M. Thiers in the event of his resigning. Count d'Haussonville, a noted Orleanist, has called attention to the situation in a wordy letter to the *Journal des Débats*, which has created a certain commotion, as it contains some palpable unpleasant truths, little likely to gratify the national vanity, and which evidently points to the Duc d'Aumale in its allusion to "one intrepid man to whom the burden of the nation's destinies might with confidence be committed." As for the Left, the deputies of this body are elated beyond measure at the recent election of the Radical candidates in the north of France, which, by-the-way, it is pretended Baron Rothschild has estimated at a cost of a couple of hundred million francs to France apropos of the loan known to be in contemplation with the view of bringing about a speedy evacuation by the Germans of French territory, the negotiations in regard to which are believed to be approaching settlement. M. Gambetta is more than ever the leader of the Republican party; and should M. Thiers resign, he would undoubtedly be their candidate for the presidency. Everything leads one to anticipate some stormy scenes after the summer recess.

The synod of the Protestant churches of France, which met for the first time about ten days ago at the Church of the Saint Esprit, Rue Roquépine, is pursuing its labours. No synod having been held since the Revolution of 1848, many points have to be discussed. The members are divided into two parties—the Orthodox party, headed by M. Guizot, which forms the majority; and the Liberal party, of which M. Athanase Coquerel and Colonel Deufert Rochereau are the leading members. The assembly has adopted a creed and voted several measures of importance; but it seems probable that there will be considerable opposition to many of its decisions which the leading pastors of the Liberal party do not consider themselves bound by. The question is exciting considerable interest among French Protestants, as well as among the English Dissenters and Presbyterians, who have delegated several ministers to be present at the sittings.



## SPAIN.

The Cabinet has been reconstructed, and Senor Zorrilla is once more installed as the Premier. The new Cabinet makes the usual promises of reforms. The Cortes has suspended its Session for fifteen days, preparatory to a dissolution. Carlist movements are still reported in various provinces.

General Sickles, the United States Minister at Madrid, has been recalled; it is said, at the request of the Spanish Government, on account of his interference in local politics.

## ITALY.

On Sunday, it being the twenty-sixth anniversary of the Pope's accession to the throne, about 4000 persons, representatives from Italy, Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, and Belgium, assembled in the Vatican. The Pope, on his appearance, was greeted by enthusiastic cheering, and several addresses were presented to his Holiness, who replied briefly.

Pope Pius has signalled this new era of his sovereignty by causing copies of a sort of encyclical letter to be distributed among the members of the Diplomatic Corps. The document, which has not yet been made public, touches on the present state of political and religious affairs in Europe.

In a letter to Cardinal Antonelli, the Pope has remonstrated energetically against the proposed measure of the Italian Government for suppressing religious bodies.

## GERMANY.

The session of the German Parliament closed on Wednesday, after the bill against the Jesuits had been read the third time, and a motion for the introduction of obligatory civil marriage had been passed.

Eight hours a day and higher wages are the demands of the journeymen engineers in Berlin. The factory proprietors have resolved, in case of a partial strike, to lock out the whole of the workmen; and great disorganisation is apprehended in industrial circles.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

September next is fixed for the visit of the Emperor of Austria to the Court of Berlin; and not the least doubt is entertained that the occasion has a deep political significance. The Emperor will remain for a week at Berlin.

The Reichsrath has passed the Landwehr Bill after its third reading. A motion on the part of the Minister of the National Defences to form cavalry corps for training instructors was, however, negatived.

The Croatian Diet was opened last week by the Royal Commissary, Archbishop Michailovic. The Government has a decided majority.

In the central district of Pesth M. Deak has been elected member of the Diet by 1100 against 180 votes. The announcement of this result was the signal for an enthusiastic demonstration, and M. Deak, in reply to the congratulations of the people, delivered a speech which was received with immense cheering. In Buda and other towns several of the Ministers have been candidates, and they either have been or are certain to be elected. The Deakist candidates have likewise in a majority of cases either been successful over the Opposition candidates, or at least obtained a greater number of votes.

The Austrian Government steamer Admiral Tegethoff sailed from Bremen, on Thursday week, on its North Pole expedition. A farewell banquet, at which Count Zichy and Dr. Petermann were present, was given on the previous day to the members of the expedition at Geestemünde.

## DENMARK.

The Scandinavian Industry and Arts Exhibition was opened at Copenhagen, on Thursday week, with great solemnity, in the presence of the King, the Crown Prince, and Crown Princess. The whole corps diplomatique was present. After a cantata by Niels Gade, the opening speech was delivered by the Premier, Count Holstein. The weather was fair, sunshine tempered by mild showers. There are 4000 exhibitors, and the exhibition is a decided success.

## GREECE.

After the verification of the elections the Chamber was constituted on Wednesday. The Ministry have a majority. M. Spiro Milio was elected President.

## AMERICA.

At a Cabinet Council held in Washington it was resolved that the United States Government would neither support nor oppose the proposed adjournment of the Geneva tribunal, but that the question should be left entirely to the arbitrators.

The Arkansas, Alabama, and Maryland Democratic Conventions are in favour of Mr. Horace Greeley as President.

Telegrams from Boston announce the opening of the great Musical Festival there, on Monday, with a chorus of 1600 voices, an orchestra of 1500 performers, and an audience of 30,000 persons. Considerable éclat has attended the performance of the Grenadier Guards band. They played the English and American Anthems, which are described as having been received with wild excitement. Wednesday was devoted to Germany, and there was an increased attendance.

The Government has ordered that the British subject recently abducted from Canada should be returned, and indemnified for his false arrest.

The American papers received on Thursday report great storms in that country on the 6th inst.

## CANADA.

Lord Lisgar, in closing Parliament, delivered a speech, in which he said that the adoption of the Washington Treaty showed that Canada was determined to share England's fortunes, adding that he hoped that that feeling would last for ever. His Excellency stated that the finances were in a prosperous position, and urged the development of rivers, canals, and the building of the Pacific Railway. He declared that Canada's strength was England's pathway in peace or war, and, after having thanked Parliament for its past labours, bade the deputies farewell.

## AUSTRALIA.

The following telegram has been received by the Agent-General for New South Wales, from that colony:—

"Parliament met April 30. Governor's speech announced resignation of Ministry and financial position. Forster then sent for. Martin moved address. Parkes selected by Opposition to move amendment, which was carried by 36 to 11. Forster could not succeed. Parkes sent for, May 9. Ministry announced; 13th; sworn in, 14th. Henry Parkes, Colonial Secretary and Premier; Saul Samuel, Vice-President, Executive Council, without office, and leader of Upper House; W. R. Piddington, Colonial Treasurer; J. S. Farnell, Secretary for Lands; John Sutherland, Secretary for Works; George Alfred Lloyd, Postmaster-General; Edward Butler, Attorney-General; J. G. L. Innes, Solicitor-General. Parliament has adjourned for one month. Ministers will probably reverse the important decision of the late Government, including the border duties."

At Calcutta Mr. Bayley has been gazetted a temporary member of the Council.

The Lyons Universal Exposition will be inaugurated on the 30th inst.

## THE GENEVA COURT OF ARBITRATION.

The Court of Arbitration met at Geneva on Saturday last, and, after sitting about an hour, adjourned till Monday. The Commissioners met again on Monday and adjourned to Wednesday; on which day, after a short sitting, there was a further adjournment, for a week. The proceedings were secret.

The *Daily News* publishes the following telegram, dated Wednesday night:—"Although the tribunal has adjourned until next Wednesday, one of the counsel before the Court of Arbitration informed me, shortly after to-day's sitting, that it was quite possible the Court might meet as early as Monday next, in certain eventualities. I understand that, should Mr. Bancroft Davis receive his full and final instructions before the day fixed for the next meeting of the tribunal, the American representatives would consider it their duty to inform the arbitrators, in order that they might at once convene the Court. I have reasons, too, for believing that, owing to the improved prospects of Mr. Greeley's candidature, President Grant's Cabinet is anxious to make one more effort to save the Washington Treaty. Long despatches have been exchanged between Mr. Fish, General Schenck, and Mr. Bancroft Davis; and I am told that the American representatives here were very willing to agree to the adjournment, wishing to place a well-weighted statement of the condition of affairs before the Washington Government. I attach no weight to the rumour in circulation here that the three foreign arbitrators, Count Sclopis, Baron Itajuba, and M. Staempfli, are anxious to have time to communicate with their respective Governments, on the ground that they fear the final responsibility of rejecting or acceding to the British request for an adjournment may fall upon them. I am strengthened in my belief that the treaty will be saved."

The official correspondence respecting the Geneva Arbitration has been issued. It consists of seventy-three despatches and other communications, ranging in date from April 29 to the 10th of the present month.

A hurricane and a waterspout at Rustchuk have destroyed 500 houses and sunk two gun-boats, killing several persons.

Mr. Savile, the owner of Cremorne, the winner of the Grand Prix, has forwarded to the Prefect of the Seine a sum of 5000 francs for the benefit of the poor of Paris.

The Government of the Shah of Persia has decided to establish Legations at Vienna and Berlin. The Austro-Hungarian Government has appointed a Minister at Teheran.

A fire broke out in Lisbon, on Thursday week, in a block of buildings near the Custom House and Exchange. The offices and warehouses of several merchants were destroyed.

The mail-steamer Cashmere has been attacked on the Euphrates, near Bussorah, by pirates, who killed one man, wounded several others, and carried off 43,000 rupees.

Sir Barnes Peacock, who has recently returned from India, has been appointed the fourth paid Judge, under the Act of last year, on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and on being sworn in will take his seat. The salary is £5000 a year, including the pension as a retired Indian Judge.

We learn from the Cape papers of the 18th ult. that large numbers of persons continue to arrive at the diamond-fields, but that almost an equal number are departing. During the fortnight there have been several large "finds;" and a number of accidents, owing to the dangerous state of the workings. A great deal of excitement had been caused at the fields by the robbery of a mail-bag containing 800 letters and about six pounds weight of diamonds.

A voluminous correspondence has been printed between Lord Granville, Lord Lyons, and M. de Rémusat on the continued deportation of French Communists to this country. This was characterised by Lord Lyons as a serious breach of international comity; and M. de Rémusat, in his replies, while repudiating any but the most friendly feelings, drew a distinction between transportation and mere exile. He engaged, on the part of the French Government, to abstain from all interference which might induce their exiles to select Great Britain as their place of abode.

A correspondent informs the *Homeward Mail* of the ceremony of crowning Prince Kassa of Tigre "King of Kings of Ethiopia, by the will of the people of Abyssinia." He has been crowned Youarnisse, otherwise John, Emperor of Ethiopia. The ceremony passed off very well and peaceably. There were upwards of 300,000 people present. The camp reached for about eight miles; the plain of Auxum was covered, and the feast lasted ten days. A shed was built, reaching nearly a mile, where all the people feasted. About 20,000 cows were killed, and 40,000 gallons of honey-wine drunk.

On July 1 next, and thenceforward, money orders may be obtained at any money-order office in the United Kingdom, payable at any money-order office in Italy. The commission chargeable will be uniform with that charged on money orders issued on Belgium, Switzerland, and the Netherlands, viz.:—On sums not exceeding £2, 9d.; above £2 and not exceeding £5, 1s. 6d.; above £5 and not exceeding £7, 2s. 3d.; above £7 and not exceeding £10, 3s. No single money order will be issued for a higher sum than £10. The issue of money orders in Italy, payable at money-order offices in this country, will also commence on July 1.

## GLASGOW STATUE OF DR. GRAHAM.

The late Dr. Thomas Graham, Master of the Mint and Professor of Chemistry at University College, London, who died about three years ago, was a native of Glasgow. A bronze statue of him, presented to that city by Mr. James Young, of Kelly, was unveiled on the 6th inst. It occupies the south-east corner of George-square, and is intended to correspond with Chantrey's statue of James Watt, at the south-west corner. The figure, like that of Watt, is in a sitting posture. It is draped in the robe of an Oxford D.C.L.; the elbow of the right arm rests on a large volume, placed on the knees. On the cover of the book are sculptured a retort and other chemical apparatus in slight relief. The artist, Mr. William Brodie, R.S.A. Edinburgh, has shown thorough skill, both in the draping and in the disposition of the figure. The likeness is pronounced characteristic and excellent. Mr. Brodie had the advantage of an admirable portrait by Mr. Watts, as well as photographs of the distinguished chemist, to work from; but the satisfactory result attained was further enhanced by the hints given from time to time, as the model proceeded, by members and friends of the Graham family. The deeply thoughtful expression imparted to the countenance is in conformity with the character of the subject. On the whole, the statue may be regarded as Mr. Brodie's finest and most artistic achievement. The casting, by Messrs. Masfield and Co., Chelsea, has proved a great success. The granite pedestal on which the statue is placed is from the works of Messrs. Shearer, Smith, and Co., Dalbeattie. It is similar in design to that on which the figure of the illustrious improver of the steam-engine is seated.

## CLIFTON DOWNS DRINKING-FOUNTAIN.

The Bristol Society of Merchant Venturers having munificently granted the enjoyment of Clifton Downs to the people of Bristol for ever, a liberal citizen, Mr. Alderman Proctor, has at his own cost erected a drinking-fountain to commemorate this event. It was designed by Messrs. G. and H. Godwin, of London. It stands on a charming site, approached by four roads. The structure has the novelty of being triangular in plan. The materials used are Box ground stone and rouge royal marble. Over the arches are gables, with coping and carving, and a carved finial. At the three angles are buttresses, terminating with gables detached from the pyramidal roof which rises from the centre, topped by a handsome finial. In the gables over the three arched openings are circular sunk panels containing the arms of the Merchant Venturers, the arms of the city of Bristol, and those of the donor, Mr. Alderman Proctor, carved in red Mansfield stone, with their several mottoes. An inscription on the base records the gift of the rights over Clifton Downs, under the local Act of 1861.

## A CEYLON COFFEE PLANTATION.

The duty on coffee has just been reduced from 3d. to 1½d. the pound. Had it been taken off entirely it would have given a better chance for the use of this wholesome beverage in the households of the poorer classes. It would have been no great loss to the Government, as the expense of collecting the present duty will probably cost as much as the amount of revenue. America now admits coffee free of duty, and the increase in consumption has been enormous. It is thought that ere long the whole of the Brazil crop will go to the United States, in which case we shall probably have to pay enhanced prices, and thus lose the boon of reduced duty.

We draw our principal supply of coffee from Ceylon; she sends us annually over a hundred million pounds, but of this quantity we do not retain one half. The rest finds its way to the Continent, and the markets there regulate our home market. The consumption in this country is little more than 1 lb. per head, whereas in Holland and Germany it is about 1½ lb. per head.

Coffee-planting is a tedious and expensive branch of agriculture to invest in—at first. From the day the planter clears his first bit of jungle for the reception of the coffee-seeds which are to form the plants for his plantation, until the first account sales from England reach him—a period of five years will have elapsed. The first operation is to cut down the heavy forest. About 100 acres is usually the extent undertaken in the first year. After the fallen trees have lain for three months and have been thoroughly dried by the scorching sun, a match is applied, and terrific is the conflagration that follows. When the ground is well cleared the operation of lining is begun. A long rope, with tags of white cloth at every sixth foot, is stretched as close to the ground as the blackened trunks of the old forest trees will permit. A peg is placed at every tag; and, when the first line is pegged off, a coolie at each end of the rope moves off to the right or left, and measures a distance of 6 ft. with a wand. Pegs are again laid, so as to have a peg in every 6 ft. square, and the whole field is thus lined off. Men are now set to dig a small pit, about 18 in. diameter, and the same in depth, at each peg. When the rains set in, these pits are filled with the fine surface soil, and the young coffee plants are then dibbled in, and firmly trodden down by the coolies' bare feet. The operation of planting is now complete, and the planter has to wait patiently many months without seeing much symptom of growth in his plants. The work of tracing roads and erecting permanent buildings may occupy his time, and help to break the monotony of a jungle life, far away from home and friends.

In the third year the plants (or trees, as they are now called) are fit for topping—that is, the plant is cut down to a height of from 3 ft. to 4½ ft., according to the situation, whether exposed to wind or sheltered. This is a convenient height for the coolies to have full command of the plants in gathering the fruit, and in pruning the bushes after the crop. In the height of the crop the fruit is taken to the pulping-house at mid-day and again in the evening. The task given to the coolie is to bring a bushel of berries at each collection. Of good-bearing coffee some quick hands will gather as much as four bushels in the day, for which they, of course, get extra pay. The cherries are very much like our own, and it would puzzle most people to distinguish a heap of coffee cherries from the edible fruit. Instead of one stone, however, as in the cherry, the coffee-fruit contains two seeds. These coffee beans are enveloped in a thick leathery skin, which gets the name of parchment. After the thick pulp has been removed the seeds are left in a cistern till such time as fermentation sets in; the mucilage is easily washed off, and the coffee is then in a fit state to be carried on to the drying-ground.

Our Illustration is taken from a photograph of the store and pulping-house at Amunamulle, one of Messrs. D. and S. Rose's plantations. It shows the parchment coffee spread out to be sun-dried. The store coolies, with their large rakes in hand, look very busy. The drying of the coffee is a most important process. A shower of rain will discolour the bean and depreciate its value much. A constant watch must therefore be kept for signs of rain-clouds, and dreadful is the noise and hurry when such appear and threaten in a few minutes to break over the precious parchment coffee on the barbecues. When thoroughly dried the "parchment" is put into two-bushel bags and dispatched to Colombo. It there undergoes another drying, preparatory to being relieved of the husk, which is done by being placed in circular troughs, where heavy rollers touch the coffee sufficiently to break the skin without injuring the bean. The coffee is then sized—that is, the large beans, medium-sized, and small are separated. This is done for the sake of having an equable roasting. A small bean would be burnt into charcoal by the time a large one was sufficiently roasted. This is a very important point, and much care is given to it by the Colombo merchant, who undertakes this part of the preparation for market.

The quality of the coffee depends very much on the district and the elevation at which it has been grown. The greater the elevation the finer the quality. Maturatie, in which district the subject of our Illustration lies, has long been famous for the superior quality of its coffee, and the plantations are all upwards of 4000 ft. above sea level. The climate is delightful, and most of our home flowers and vegetables grow remarkably well.

The annual exhibition of the Royal Cornwall Agricultural Society was held at Bodmin, on Wednesday and Thursday, last week, and was in all respects very successful.

The total number of paupers in the metropolitan district at the close of last week was 106,622, of whom 32,131 were in workhouses, and 74,491 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in 1871, these figures show a decrease of 18,653. The number of vagrants relieved was 1046, of whom 703 were men, 266 women, and 77 children under sixteen.

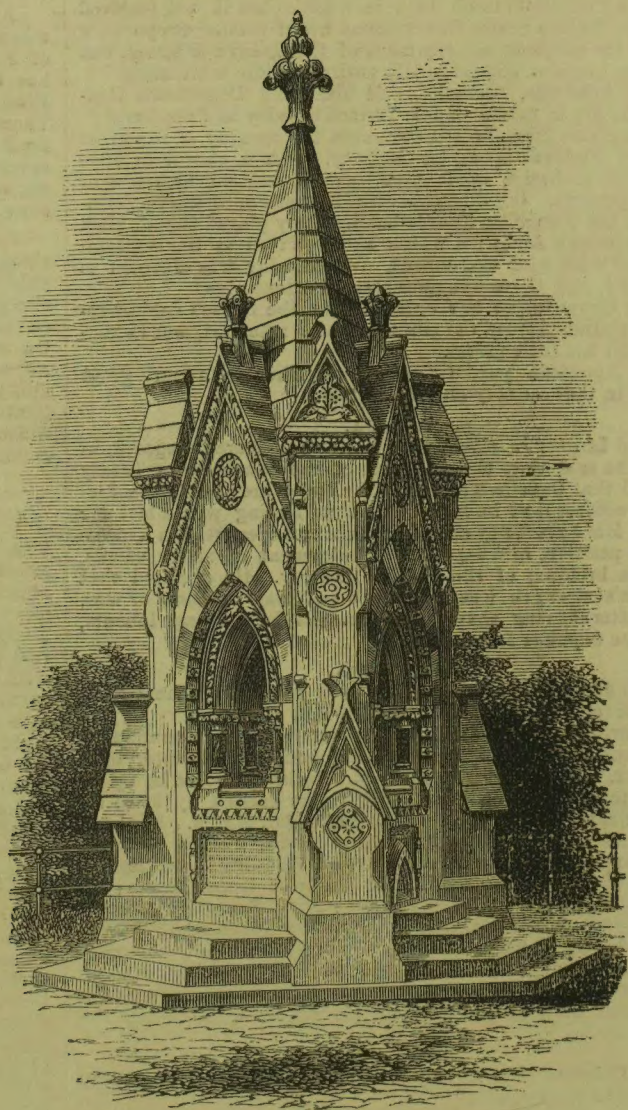




THE DUKE OF BEDFORD.  
SEE PAGE 606.

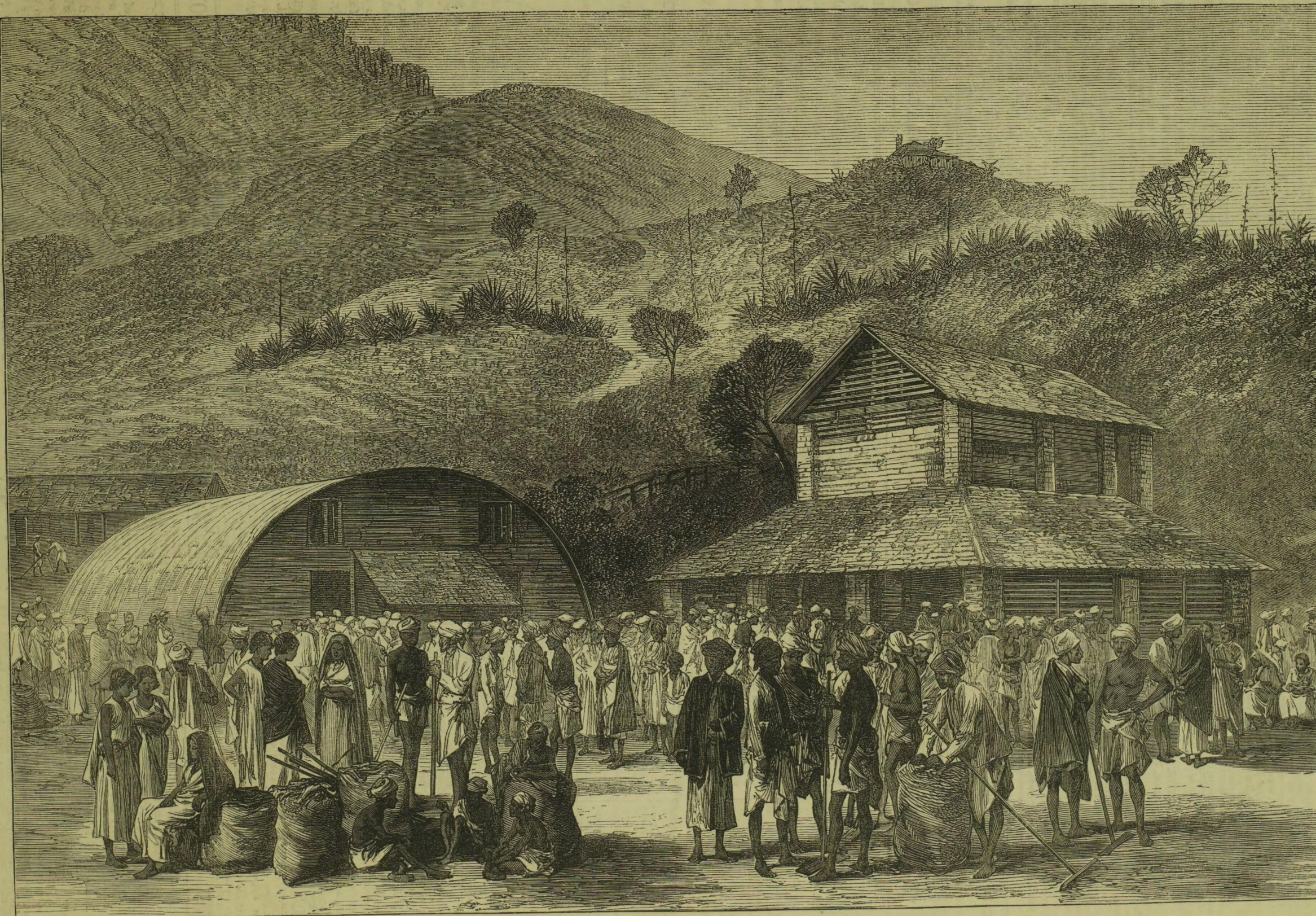


STATUE OF THE LATE PROFESSOR GRAHAM, MASTER OF THE MINT.



DRINKING-FOUNTAIN, CLIFTON DOWNS, BRISTOL.





AMUNAMULLE COFFEE STORES AND PULPING-HOUSE, CEYLON.



## BIRTHS.

On the 15th inst., at Colombo, Ceylon, the wife of Arthur Fred. Perkins, Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Rifles, of a son.

On the 18th inst., at Wraybury, the Hon. Mrs. Nugent Bankes, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 7th inst., at Holy Trinity, Brompton, by the Rev. Henry Liberty Florence Martin, fourth son of William Henry Maitland, Esq., to Isabelle Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Captain Hawkey, R.N.

On the 18th inst., at St. Mary's parish church, Stoke Newington, by the Rev. Thomas Jackson, M.A., Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Rector, John Macqueen, Esq., Edinburgh, to Fanny Isabel, eldest daughter of W. G. Craig, Esq., Clydesdale House, Highbury.

On the 20th inst., at Holy Trinity, Paddington, by the Rev. Daniel Moore, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, and Vicar, assisted by the Rev. William Fleming, M.A., Crouch End, Harnsey, Gilbert Farie, Esq., son of James Farie, Esq., of Farme, Rutherglen, Lanarkshire, N.B., to Mary, third surviving daughter of the late William Fleming, Esq., of the Cape of Good Hope.

On the 17th inst., by special license, at Christ Church, High Harrogate, by the Rev. P. W. Hulbert, S. Drummond, Esq., son of James Drummond, Esq., of Spring Lodge, Yorks, to Frances Jane Dicks, only child of the late William Henry Foster, Esq., R.N., of B.M.S. Ceylon, and granddaughter of the late Captain Gerald B. Fitzgerald, of Noughnager, in the county of Clare.

On the 18th inst., at St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Glasgow, by the Rev. R. S. Oldham, M.A., Incumbent, Alexander Glen Collins, publisher, Glasgow, to Cornelia Thompson, youngest daughter of the late Godfrey Pattison, Esq., merchant, Glasgow.

## DEATHS.

On the 10th inst., at 50, Avenue Wagram, Paris, Mary, the beloved wife of Edward W. Farrell, Esq., R.I.P.

On the 18th inst., at Millpond Bridge, Bermondsey, S.E., Mary Conlrip (of Sherrness), for many years the faithful and devoted domestic of Mr. Leonard Heslop, of Millpond Bridge, aged 51.

On the 10th inst., at his residence, Camden-road, after a long illness, Mr. Samuel Stephens, who was for upwards of twenty-five years a most-esteemed representative of Thomas Tapling and Co., Gresham-street West, London American, Canadian, and Australian papers will please copy.

On the 15th inst., at Kilkenny, Sir Michael Cox, Bart.

At Stoke Rochford, Grantham, Marjorie Evelyn Campbell, infant daughter of Viscount Emlyn, aged four months.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 29.

## SUNDAY, JUNE 23.

Fourth Sunday after Trinity.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Thomas Grainger Hall, M.A., Prebendary; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot.  
Westminster Abbey: 10 a.m. the Rev. S. Flood Jones; 3 p.m., Bishop Cloughton; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Manchester.  
St. James's, noon, the Hon. and Rev. A. F. Phipps, M.A.  
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Lord Bishop of London; 3 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Hessey (Bye Lecture, on Citations from the Old Testament in the New).  
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry Mildred Birch, M.A., Canon of Ripon; 7 p.m., the Rev. Robert Hall Baynes, M.A., Vicar of St. Michael's, Coventry.  
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.

## MONDAY, JUNE 24.

Nativity of St. John the Baptist.  
Midsummer Day.  
University of London: Matriculation Examinations.  
Black and White Exhibition (Drawings, Engravings, &c.), at the Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, opens.  
Bethnal-green Branch Museum to be opened by the Prince of Wales, 12.15.  
Royal Cinque Port Yacht Club, Dover, Annual Regatta: Ocean Match.  
National Union of Conservative Associations—the Duke of Abercorn, President: Luncheon at the Crystal Palace.  
Maidenhead and Marlow Regatta.  
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m. Concert at Count Bess's, 18, Belgrave-square (by M. E. Pauer), for the Bohemian Inundation Relief Fund.  
Historical Society, 3 p.m. (inaugural address by Earl Russell, as president).  
St. John's House and Sisterhood (President, the Bishop of London), anniversary, 4 p.m.  
Royal Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m., (Mr. R. B. Shaw on Central Asia in 1872; the late news of Dr. Livingstone's Discoveries).  
Philharmonic Society, concert, 8 p.m.  
Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Major E. M. Jones on the Latest Changes made by the Prussians in their Drill-Book).

## TUESDAY, JUNE 25.

Accession of Abdul Ahmed, the Sultan of Turkey.  
Royal Horticultural Society's Exhibition at Birmingham begins.  
Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society Schools: Distribution of Prizes, noon (the Bishop of Hereford in the chair).  
University College, noon (Professor Corfield on Hygiene and Public Health).  
Christian Evidence Society, lecture, 3 p.m. (the Rev. Canon Birks).  
British Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Females, Lower Clapton, anniversary.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 29.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 10	3 36	4 24	4 52	5 19	5 45	6 12
6 12	6 39	7 17	7 44	8 11	8 37	9 04

## HER MAJESTY'S OPERA, DRURY-LANE.

PROSPECTIVE ARRANGEMENTS.  
Seventh appearance of Mlle. Christine Nilsson.  
THIS EVENING (SATURDAY), JUNE 22, will be performed Donizetti's Opera, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR—Edgardo, Signor Fancelli; Arturo, Signor Rinaldini; Normanno, Signor Casabini; Enrico, Signor Rinaldini; Raimondo, Signor Feli; Alisa, Mlle. Bauermeister; and Lucia, Mlle. Christine Nilsson (her seventh appearance this season).  
NEXT WEEK.  
Mlle. Clara Louise Kellogg, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Signor Italo Campanini.  
TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 25 (first time this season), Verdi's Opera, RIGOLETTO.  
Il Duca, Signor Italo Campanini; Rigoletto, Signor Mendioroz; Sparafucile, Signor Feli; Monteroni, Signor Casabini; Marcello, Signor Zolbi; Borsa, Signor Rinaldini; Coprino, Signor Balesca; Paggio, Mlle. Filomena; Uscire, Signor Sinigaglia; La Contessa, Mlle. Rita; Macdarena, Madame Trebelli-Bettini; Giovanna, Mlle. Bauermeister; and Gilda, Mlle. Clara Louise Kellogg.

Eighth appearance of Mlle. Christine Nilsson.  
THURSDAY NEXT, JUNE 27, Gounod's Opera, FAUST.  
Faust, M. Capoul; Margherite, Signor Rota; Valentin, Signor Mendioroz; Wagner, Signor Casabini; Siebel, Madame Trebelli-Bettini; Maria, Mlle. Bauermeister; and Margherita, Mlle. Christine Nilsson.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, EXTRA NIGHT.  
Director of the Music and Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.  
The Opera will commence at Half-past Eight.  
Stalls, £1 Is.; Dress Circle, 50s. 6d.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 7s. 6d. and 5s.; Amphitheatre, 2s. Boxes, and Tickets to be obtained at the Box Office of Her Majesty's Opera, Drury-lane, open daily from Ten till Five; also at the Musicians' and Librarians'.

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.		
June 12	29.832	56.0	51.0	84	10	49.0	64.3	WSW. SW.	203	.000	.000
13	29.913	60.6	50.9	72	6	54.7	71.4	WSW. W. NW.	94	.000	.000
14	30.037	62.0	52.7	73	3	50.3	74.9	WSW. S.	149	.000	.000
15	30.161	63.0	55.3	77	7	48.0	76.9	S. SSW. SW.	177	.000	.000
16	30.110	70.7	59.8	70	4	56.5	80.3	W. NW.	63	.000	.000
17	29.938	70.1	60.7	74	5	59.4	83.9	NW. S.	141	.000	.000
18	29.938	70.1	60.7	74	5	59.4	83.9	ESE. SSE.	260	.000	.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29.924	29.895	30.031	30.122	30.231	30.160	29.951
Temperature of Air ..	59.5	63.7	66.6	70.1	70.7	74.9	74.9
Temperature of Evaporation ..	55.6	57.5	59.3	62.6	61.6	65.4	67.9
Direction of Wind ..	WSW	W.	WNW	S.	W.	SW.	SSW

## THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On MONDAY

NEXT, JUNE 24, and during the Week, at Seven, MANEUVRING; at Eight, (177th time), PYGMALION AND GALATEA. After which, A ROUGH DIAMOND—Mr. Buckstone and Miss Fanny Wynne; and MISCHIEFMAKING.

## LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L.

Bateman.—Engagement of Miss BATEMAN, for a limited period. Until further notice she will appear Every Evening, at Eight, in her great original character, LEAH, in the famous romantic play of that name, in which Messrs. Ryder, Warner, Markby, &c.; Miss Virginia Francis, and Miss Bateman will appear. New and beautiful Scenery, &c. To commence with the new Farce, SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE. Concluding with A HAPPY PAIR—Miss Virginia Francis, Mr. Warner.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Messrs. Moore and

Burgess, Sole Lessees.—THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, for so many years past known as the ORIGINAL CHRISTY MINSTRELS, all the year round EVERY NIGHT at Eight, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at Three and Eight. Seventh notice, knowing as they will do, that the hackneyed title of "Christy Minstrels" is now extinct for evermore, and that the company so long located at St. James's Hall is now designated "The Moore and Burgess Minstrels."

## MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S GREAT SUCCESS,

MY AUNT'S SECRET, by F. C. Burnand; FIVE O'CLOCK TEA; and CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME. Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday, at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

## MILDE, NILSSON'S CONCERT.—The following popular

Swedish Melodies will be sung by Milde, Nilsson, on Monday next:—SPRING AND AUTUMN, price 4s.; MY HEART FOLLOWS THEE, price 3s.  
A. HAMMOND and Co., 5, Vigo-street, W.

## CHRISTINE NILSSON'S LAST CONCERT, at the ST.

JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 24, at Three o'clock. Mlle. Christine Nilsson will be assisted by the following eminent artists:—Madame Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley. Piano, Madame Alice Mangold-Diehl and Mlle. Alice Lindberg. Violin, Madame Norman-Neruda. Organ, Messrs. Arthur and Charles Le Jeune. Trumpet, Mr. T. Harper. Conductors, Sir Julius Benedict, Messrs. Lindsay Sloper and Herr Randeegger. Tickets at the principal Libraries, Musicians, and Mr. Austin's, Ticket Office, 21s., 15s., 10s. 6d., 5s., 3s.

## CHRISTINE NILSSON WILL SING the aria, "Ah fors

le lui," from "Traviata"; a new song by the Baroness Willy de Rothschild, "Appelle-moi ton âme"; and Benedict's "Bocchina"; the Duet, "Quis est homo," with Madame Patey; Handel's song, "Let the bright Seraphim," with trumpet obligato, and her favourite Swedish melodies, at her last Concert, St. James's Hall.

## CHRISTINE NILSSON'S LAST GRAND MORNING

CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, JUNE 24, at Three o'clock. Secure tickets in best positions, at Austin's office, St. James's Hall. Sims Reeves, Santley, Norman Neruda, and other eminent Artists will appear.

## MUSICAL UNION.—AUER, from St. Petersburg, and

M. LAGE, Pianist, from Brussels, TUESDAY NEXT, Quartet, 4 minor, No. 1—Schubert: Trio, E flat, Piano, &c.—Schubert: Solo, Violin—Auer; Quintet in C—Beethoven: Polonaise, in A flat—Chopin. Tickets at the usual places, and at St. James's Hall, 10s. 6d. each; and Family Tickets, to admit three, One Guinea.—J. ELLA, Director, 9, Victoria-square.

## MR. GANZ'S GRAND MORNING CONCERT, ST.

JAMES'S HALL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, at Two o'clock. Artists—Messdames Titieni, Kellogg, Marie Kozé, Colombo, Trebelli-Bettini, Bunden, and Marimon; Signori Campanini, Fancelli, Vizzani, Mendioroz, Agnesi, Feli, and Mr. Santley. Pianoforte, Mr. Ganz; violin, Madame Camilla Uro; violoncello, M. Paque. Sofa Stalls, 21s.; Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; Area, 3s.; Gallery, 2s. Tickets at the principal Musicians', Mr. Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall; and of Mr. Wilhelm Ganz, 15, Queen Anne-st., W.

## ROYAL ALBERT HALL.

## FOURTH OPERA CONCERT,

SATURDAY, JUNE 22. The Fourth Grand Concert at the Royal Albert Hall will take place on Saturday, June 22, commencing at Three o'clock, supported by the principal artists and by the Full Orchestra and Chorus of Her Majesty's Opera. See Special Advertisements.

## ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—ORATORIO SERIES.—

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1872, will be performed Handel's Oratorio JUDAS MACCABEUS. Principal vocalists: Madame L. Sherrington, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Feli. Band and Chorus, 1000 performers. Tickets, 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d., at No. 6, Exeter Hall; the Royal Albert Hall, and usual Agents.

## INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1872.

## ADMISSION DAILY, ONE SHILLING, except on

Wednesdays (2s. 6d.) and on certain reserved days.

## OPEN DAILY FROM TEN TO SIX.

## MILITARY BAND DAILY at FOUR.

## BEAUTIES OF HER MAJESTY'S COURT.—On View

from Ten till Five, at Messrs. DICKENSON'S Galleries, 114, New Bond-street.

## WILL CLOSE ON TUESDAY, JULY 2.

## UNDERGROUND JERUSALEM.—An Exhibition of

WATER-COLOUR PAINTINGS by WILLIAM SIMPSON, illustrating the Recent Explorations. PAUL-MALL GALLERY, 48, Pall-mall (Mr. W. M. Thompson's), Ten to Six. Admission, including Descriptive Catalogue, 1s.

## BLACK and WHITE EXHIBITION, DUDLEY GALLERY,

Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, consisting of DRAWINGS, Etchings, Engravings, &c., WILL OPEN on MONDAY, JUNE 24 instant. Admission, 1s.  
ROBERT F. McNAIR, Secretary.

## DORE'S GREAT PICTURE OF "CHRIST LEAVING

THE PRETORIUM," with "Triumph of Christianity," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Titania," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 36, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

## OLD BOND-STREET GALLERY, 25, Old Bond-street.

THE EIGHTH EXHIBITION OF PICTURES in OIL and WATER COLOURS is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.  
G. F. CHESTER, Hon. Sec.

## INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, near St. James's Palace.

## THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT OF THE QUEEN, by

LOWES DICKENSON, painted by command, ON VIEW DAILY, from Ten to Five, at Messrs. Dickenson's Galleries, 114, New Bond-street, W.

## THE POTTERY GALLERIES,

31, Orchard-street, Portman-square.  
JOHN MORTLOCK begs to announce that these Rooms (in connection with 203 and 204, Oxford-street, and Granville-place) are NOW OPEN, and form by far the largest Establishment of the kind in England.

The Main Gallery is devoted to the ARTISTIC POTTERY of Messrs. Minton and Co., including the works of Mr. Coleman, M.M. Solon and Mussell, and other eminent artists. The selection of SERVICES for Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner, Dessert, Tea, Toilet, and Culinary purposes, all in separate departments, from the ordinary to the most elaborate, will be found on a scale hitherto unattempted.

Two Rooms are appropriated to the disposition of TABLE and ORNAMENTAL GLASS, in unique and elegant shapes, designed and engraved specially for this Firm by the best artists.

All Goods are marked in plain figures, at the lowest remunerative prices, with a discount for cash.—JOHN MORTLOCK, 203 and 204, Oxford-street; and 31, Orchard-street, Portman-square, W.

## QUADRILLE BAND.—J. B. CRAMER and CO. supply

Quadrille Bands of any number of performers in Town or country (G. H. R. MARRIOTT, conductor); also, Pianists, Violinists, and Cornet Players, for Balls and Parties. All the Performers sent out by Cramer and Co. may be thoroughly relied on for regularity and efficient performance of their duties.—201, Regent-street, W.

## TICKETS in the Best Positions for both Opera Houses,

Nilsson's Concert, on the 24th inst., and other principal concerts; Horticultural Flower Shows, &c.; International Exhibition, and Crystal Palace, at J. B. CRAMER and CO.'S, 201, Regent-street, W.

## EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER. The People's

Printing-Press, for Authors, Amateurs, the Army and Navy, &c.—Prospectuses forwarded on application.—D. G. BERRI, 36, High Holborn, London, W.C.

## THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES.—Open until Six o'clock

on Saturdays.—Professional and General Co-operative Society (Limited).—459, 469, and 461 (New), Oxford-street.

## FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING (carriage-free)

30 per cent less than any other House. See our new Illustrated Catalogue, containing 500 Designs, with prices and estimates. Also a Coloured Catalogue of our silver Fir and Patent Enamelled Bed-Room Suites, from 10s. complete, gratis and post-free, from LEWIN CRAWCOCK and CO., Cabinet Manufacturers, 73, 75, and 81, Brompton-road, London.

## WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.—A Large Collection,

at moderate prices, on sale or for copying. Chromolithographs, Oleographs; all the latest publications. Lists post-free.—J. BARNARD and SON, 339, Oxford-street.

## POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

FOR JUNE 22, WITH TWO EXTRA ENGRAVINGS.

Copies which are to be sent abroad—printed on thin paper for foreign postage (the ordinary Edition being charged double)—must have stamps affixed to them according to the following rates, being the same as those for the ordinary Number:—

Africa, West Coast of (a)	1d.	Germany	2d.
Alexandria { via Southampton ..	1d.	Gibraltar { via Southampton ..	1d.
{ via Brindisi ..	2d.	{ via France ..	3d.
Australia { via Southampton ..	1d.	Holland, via Belgium ..	2d.
{ via Brindisi ..	3d.	India { via Southampton ..	2d.
Austria ..	2d.	{ via Brindisi ..	3d.
Brazil ..	1d.	Italy, via Belgium ..	3d.
Canada ..	1d.	Mexico (a) ..	1d.
Cape of Good Hope ..	1d.	New Zealand ..	1d.
China { via Southampton ..	2d.	Norway, via Denmark ..	5d.
{ via Brindisi ..	3d.	Spain ..	2d.
Constantinople, via Marseilles ..	2d.	Sweden, via Denmark ..	4d.
Denmark, via Belgium ..	3d.	Switzerland ..	2d.
Egypt, via Southampton (a) ..	1d.	United States ..	1d.
France ..	1d.	West Indies ..	1d.

The letter (a) denotes that an additional charge is made on delivery.

Copies for the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands must be prepaid by affixing halfpenny postage-stamps.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETORS of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, at the request of numerous Subscribers, have determined to discontinue issuing Double-Priced Numbers, except the Christmas Double Number, and One Uniform Price will be established—namely, SIXPENCE weekly—each Number to include, in addition to the ordinary Sheet and a Half, a PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT, Printed on Fine Paper.

## THE FIRST SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT, ENTITLED A NIGHT ATTACK, FROM A DRAWING BY J. WOLF, WILL BE PUBLISHED ON JULY 6.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION on and after July 6, 1872, will be as follow:—

Per Annum	... £1 6s. 6d.; post-free	... £1 8s. 6d.
" Half-year	... 0 13s. 0d.; "	... 0 14s. 0d.
" Quarter	... 0 6s. 6d.; "	... 0 7s. 0d.

The Christmas Number, Sixpence extra for the Half-year or Quarter.

Copies will be supplied, per post, direct from the Office, for any period, at the rate of 6d. for each Number, paid in advance.

Copies will be sent to the following places abroad on the undermentioned terms:—Australia, Belgium, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, France, Honduras, New Zealand, United States, and West Indies, per annum, £1 11s.; to Austria, Ceylon, China, Constantinople, Germany, Holland, India, Spain, and Switzerland, per annum, £1 15s. 6d.; to Italy, per annum, £2.

The Subscription must be paid in advance, direct to the Publishing Office, 198, Strand, either in English money or by Post-Office order, payable to the Publisher, G. C. Leighton.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS may also be had in Monthly Parts and Half-yearly Volumes.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1872.

A short debate took place in the House of Commons, on Wednesday, upon a subject which may not appear very interesting to the upper and middle classes, and which nevertheless deserves attention, seeing that last year it affected no fewer than 131,000 persons, without counting their families, who must have been even more gravely concerned in the matter. We allude to the question of doing away with committal by the County Courts.

The bailiff, who for so many years played a distinguished, or, at all events, a notorious, part in the social drama of respectable life, has quitted the stage. The novelist and the playwright have lost a valuable assistant. Few readers of fiction, few theatre-goers, will fail to recollect how useful he was as a tragic or a comic agent. We call to mind the distressing scene in the suburban cottage, when an affectionate and struggling father is carried away from his breakfast, and, amid the tears of his wife



and the pale looks of his affrighted children, departs with two shabby-looking men, one of whom has procured entrance by a stratagem, and has then called in the other, and made an arrest. Then there are a hundred comedies and farces in which the Sheriff's officer appears as the victim to be baffled, eluded, deceived, until the Indian uncle or the scorned mercantile brother comes on with a fat pocket-book full of bank-notes, and makes all things right for the gay spendthrift or the foolish parvenu. All this is over now. An arrest would be as much an anachronism as a duel. Men in debt do not look round corners when taking a walk, and "the great proof of a man's being invisible," his being seen only on Sundays, is no longer an epigram. When a man has obtained as much credit as he possibly can, and thinks that he had better begin *de novo*, he quietly gets himself made a bankrupt, and the Commissioner probably compliments him on the business-like accuracy with which he has kept his accounts. Cursitor-street and similar localities, once full of sordid terrors, are now like the caves of the Giants Pope and Pagan, described by Bunyan, and are dreadful no longer.

But we take it that the class that has no more to fear from the law of imprisonment for debt is scarcely aware that such law is in full and vigorous operation in regard to thousands of the artisan order. When, in Sheridan's great comedy, the footman is in distress because he cannot raise money on the note of hand, though a fashionable brother menial has accepted it, and when he proposes to help himself by a mortgage on the next "blue and silver" dress which will pass to him from his master audiences laugh, but feel a kind of indignation at the impertinence of a servant who presumes to be in pecuniary difficulties. There is, however, nothing ludicrous in the position of the indebted artisan, though it not unfrequently happens that his troubles are caused by his own misconduct. He cannot obtain credit at the public-house, as a publican has no means of recovering a debt incurred for drink. Consequently, as was pointed out on Wednesday by Mr. Bass, the working man spends his ready money over the bar, and goes in debt to the butcher and the baker. These creditors trust him because they can sue him, and that they both trust and sue is shown by the figures we have above cited. But he is often compelled to ask credit—he is ill, or is out of work, or his wife is unable to contribute her share of the labour which supports the household. He runs in debt, and hopes for better times; but before they come the creditor presses, and the workman goes to prison. Some of the cases which the County Court Judges have mentioned to Mr. Bass are "heartbreaking." Sometimes a man is incarcerated for a sum of £2; but the amount is sometimes as low as two and tenpence, and for this he is imprisoned for a fortnight. This, however, is a mild sentence. The Judge has much discretionary power, and if he happens to take a peculiar view of indebtedness, he can inflict a heavy penalty: one Judge, for a reason which is not *prima facie* a bad one, gives forty days in all cases. There is, moreover, the very frequent instance of imprisonment of a working man because his wife has been induced by the blandishments and temptations of the tallyman to get in debt to that harpy, who conceals the truth from the husband until the law pounces upon him. Though we have no doubt that in a good many cases in which this is said to have been the real fact the husband is perfectly cognisant of what is going on, there must be an immense quantity of misery wrought by the vanity or thoughtlessness of ignorant wives; and, whatever may be considered right as to the main question of allowing small debts to be causes of imprisonment, it would seem that unless written proof of the husband's assent can be produced, the huckster should be nonsuited.

On the main question there was no great difference of opinion: at least the division showed but a small number who were prepared to vote with Mr. Bass for the abolition of the existing system. Mr. Lopes contended that, on the whole, the law works well, and urged that the artisan would not be benefited by legislation that would prevent his getting credit in the hour of trouble. Against the argument that the poor debtor is imprisoned and the rich debtor is not there could be no point-blank defence; but it is well not to be frightened at mere words, however antithetical they are. If it is a boon to the poor debtor to be able to obtain credit, and this can be secured to him only by the existing law, never mind platitudes about "rich and poor." Mr. Henley used what—with all respect to an excellent senator—we must call the clap-trap plea; but he should remember that a half truth is more deleterious than a falsehood. The Solicitor-General took a more statesman-like course. He was for a full inquiry into the working of the law as it stands, but was by no means averse to modifying it, if that should be thought expedient. Perhaps the thousands of artisans who have chosen, this week, to throw up all work, and to enjoy the delightful weather, drawing subsistence from the contributions of others, might turn a portion of their leisure to good account by holding a few meetings and expressing their views and wishes upon the subject, which affects them considerably, and which they need not leave entirely to the House of Commons.

The London Society of Compositors being desirous of erecting a club-house for the use of its members, combining all the features of a literary institution, have appealed to the members of both Houses of Parliament, and to other influential persons, for assistance in carrying out that object, and in response have received £25 from Mr. J. Walter, M.P.

## THE COURT.

The Queen gave a ball, on Thursday week, to the servants and tenantry upon the Royal estates in the Highlands. Dancing took place in a marquee erected upon the lawn adjacent to Balmoral Castle. Her Majesty, with the members of the Royal family and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, were present during the festivities.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service in Crathie church. The Rev. Dr. Taylor officiated. Dr. Taylor dined with her Majesty. The Queen received with great regret the intelligence of the death of the Rev. Dr. Norman Macleod, one of her Majesty's Chaplains, Dean of the Chapel Royal of Holyrood, and Dean of the Order of the Thistle.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, drove to the Glassalt Shiel and the Linn of Des before leaving the Highlands.

On Tuesday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, left Balmoral en route for Windsor Castle. The suite in attendance consisted of the Marchioness of Ely, the Hon. Mary Lascelles, Colonel G. A. Maude, C.B., Colonel H. Ponsonby, Mdlle. Norèle, Mr. Collins, Mr. Sahl, and Dr. Marshall. The Duchess Dowager of Athole and Miss M'Gregor accompanied her Majesty to Perth. The Queen posted to Ballater, where a guard of honour of the 91st Highlanders was in attendance. Her Majesty left Ballater at two o'clock, travelling in a state saloon by a special train. A large number of spectators warmly cheered the Royal party upon their departure. At the Bridge of Dun the Earl of Dalhousie and Lady Christian Maule met the Queen. Upon arriving at Perth her Majesty dined in the station committee-room. A short distance from Beattock station a train laden with minerals went off the line, and damaged the rails, shortly before the Royal train was due; consequently, the progress of the Queen was made upon another line, with a loss of twenty minutes' time. Her Majesty partook of tea at Carlisle, and arrived at Windsor Castle at nine on Wednesday morning.

Thursday was the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Queen's accession.

Sir John Cowell attended Mr. Rose's funeral at Windsor on the part of the Queen.

Her Majesty has ordered a handsome tomb to be erected in Tottenham Cemetery over the grave of the late Inspector Baker, of the Royal household police.

Viscountess Clifden has succeeded the Duchess Dowager of Athole as Lady in Waiting, and the Hon. Horatia Stopford and the Hon. Frances Drummond have arrived as Maids of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty. Lord Methuen, Colonel Hon. A. Liddell, Colonel Du Plat, and Colonel the Earl of Mount Charles have arrived at the castle as Lord, Groom, and Equerries in Waiting to the Queen.

The Marchioness of Ely, the Hon. Mary Lascelles, and Colonel G. A. Maude, C.B., have left the castle.

Sir John Cowell has given instructions that the east terrace of Windsor Castle shall remain open until eight o'clock on the Sunday evenings when open to the public.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud of Wales, returned to Marlborough House, on Monday, from Titness Park. In the afternoon the Prince and Princess were present at the military concert at the Royal Albert Hall in aid of the funds of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows. On Tuesday the Duke of Edinburgh partook of luncheon with the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards left town for Sandringham House. The Prince and Princess were accompanied by the Marquis and Marchioness of Hamilton, the Earl of Leicester, Lord Sondes, the Hon. Robert Bourke, M.P., and Mr. G. P. Bentinck, M.P. On Wednesday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by their guests, drove to Lynn. Their Royal Highnesses were received at the east gate by the Mayor and Corporation, who conducted the Royal visitors to the show-grounds of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, where an address was presented to the Prince, it being read by the honorary director of the Society (Mr. E. C. Bailey, of Norwich). The Prince, after making a graceful reply, inspected the exhibition. Subsequently his Royal Highness presided at the *déjeuner*, at which the Princess was present. At the conclusion of the proceedings their Royal Highnesses returned to Sandringham. The Prince was a successful competitor in the Exhibition, gaining prizes for seven different animals. His Royal Highness also gave a cup in one of the cattle classes, which was awarded to Mr. Wortley. The town of Lynn was en fête, and a large and distinguished company assembled upon the occasion. The band of the 7th Dragoon Guards was in attendance.

The Prince, on behalf of the Queen, accompanied by the Princess, will open in state the Bethnal-green Branch Museum, next Monday, at 12.15. The procession will arrive at the museum by the Bethnal-green-road and leave by the Hackney-road.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided, on Wednesday, at South Kensington, at a meeting of the executive committee for carrying out the exhibition of ancient musical instruments. In the evening his Royal Highness, as Master, presided at the banquet of the corporation of Trinity House. Among the guests were the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Teck, and Count Gleichen.

Prince Christian returned to Frogmore, on Saturday, from the Continent.

The Marquis of Lorne has obtained a fortnight's leave of absence from the House of Commons on account of ill-health. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis have arrived at Calverley Park Hotel, Tunbridge Wells. Her Royal Highness will open the North-Eastern Hospital for Children, which has just been erected in Shoreditch, on Friday next.

The Duke of Cambridge presided, on Wednesday, at the distribution of commissions and prizes to the gentlemen cadets who have successfully passed their examination at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

Princess Thyra of Denmark is so far recovered as to have been able to leave Geneva this week with her mother.

Prince Czartoryski has arrived on a visit to Count Gurowski de Wczele, at his residence in Eaton-square.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has arrived at Dover House from Dublin.

Entertainments have been given during the week by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Devonshire, Marquis and Marchioness Townshend, the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde, the Marchioness of Hertford, the Marchioness of Ripon, Countess Granville, the Earl and Countess of Dartrey, the Countess of Crawford and Balcarres, Earl and Countess Amberst, Countess Dowager Cowper, Earl and Countess Stanhope, Earl and Countess Manners, Lady Hatherley, Lord and Lady Cairns, Lord and Lady O'Neill, Lady Pauncefort Duncombe, Lord and Lady Otho Fitzgerald, Sir John and Lady Sebright, Sir Matthew White Ridley, M. and Madame Van de Weyer, Mrs. Holford, and the Bishop of Winchester.

## "NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

Nothing could be more just, more true, or more useless than the observations made the other day, in the Central Criminal Court, on scandal. Sir Thomas Chambers had to deal with a case that occurred at Stoke Mandeville, and that wretched place has obtained a notoriety which will send the name to posterity with that of Little Peddington. Mandeville's "Fable of the Bees" is well known; but the Mandeville bees, or drones, have nothing to do but to make fables. Sir Thomas was properly severe upon them, and he inflicted a heavy sentence upon one drone who had proceeded from scandal to slander. But when he intimated that the dwellers in miserable little country neighbourhoods were worse than the inhabitants of the metropolis or the large towns, in regard to minding other people's business instead of their own, did he not travel out of the record, and make a mistake into the bargain? The chief difference between the villager and the Londoner is that the latter has a larger field to hunt in. The animus is pretty much the same, only that instead of an unfortunate curate or doctor being the subject of vivisection at the five o'clock tea, the disciples of "The School for Scandal" have the people whose names are on the doors of opera-boxes. Nay, the London scandal-mongers have a more contemptible motive for their persistence in talking of their victims. In the country there is a "neighbourly interest," a very base one, no doubt, but still a real feeling; but in town folk talk of celebrated people, not caring about them in the slightest degree, but because to show yourself aware of the stories that are going about shows that you move "in a good set." On the whole, I prefer the village Mrs. Candour, who watches across her geraniums in the window to see what is going in for Mrs. Jones's dinner, to the London Mrs. Venom, who knows "the real reason, my dear, why H.R.H. did not go to the Veneerings' party." But 'tis a pity there is no strong-voiced authority to say to them, as a certain English King said to some ladies a good while back, "Go spin, you objectionable persons, go spin!"

Mr. Mansfield has just declared that he will not convict cabmen, whatever number of passengers they may take at one time, unless cruelty to the horse can be proved. And, by way of giving a reason for this decision, which Judges should seldom do, he urges that cabmen are allowed to take luggage of a much greater weight than any number of riders can make up. I fail to see on what ground Mr. Mansfield justifies his permitting infraction of the law. The cabman is licensed to carry a certain number and no more, and until the law is altered it ought to be obeyed. But, even if he be permitted to a magistrate to relax the rule, the case is not made out. A load of luggage may be taken slowly and quietly along, and the people to whom it belongs are seldom of the class that wish a driver to be cruel. But will Mr. Mansfield look into the Edgware-road some hot Sunday afternoon and see the cabs, full inside, and with a brace or more of cads on the roof, howling at the horse and urging the driver to flog him along the dusty thoroughfare. The worthy magistrate will soon see the difference between that load of rascaldom and a load of luggage of equal weight. The horse has not too many friends: he ought not to find a lukewarm protector on the bench.

In a case the other day an old doctrine was laid down in a way that reminds one of the delightful complacency of Blackstone, who

Many reasons wise assigns  
For many foolish things.

It was urged that somebody's mind had been unsettled by the threat of being given into custody. The convincing answer was that this was no case for an unsettlement of mind, for that no man ought to be disturbed at being placed in the custody of the Law. Anything more charming it is difficult to imagine. Severe yet considerate Themis conducting a suspected, but perhaps innocent, child to a place of gentle detention, to await an inquiry, in conducting which justice and affection should unite, is a picture to bring tears of admiration into the eyes of all who are not personally interested. Perhaps the romance of law may be a little vulgarised for those who know what a police cell is, what kind of companions one meets there, and what are the tender mercies of the force in case a man is so indiscreet as to have a fit which is mistaken for intoxication.

Prince von Bismarck has already obtained his first victory over the Jesuits. Power to expel them will soon be in his hands, and he will probably use it. There is a precedent which may not be in the recollection of all of our readers. When the Jesuits were last expelled from Spain they naturally appealed to the Pope, whom, if no one else, they had served faithfully. The Minister, a sort of Bismarck in his way, quoted to them the Scriptural words, "Hast thou appealed unto Caesar? Unto Caesar shalt thou go." And he dispatched the Jesuits in such numbers to Rome that the Eternal City swarmed with them, and the Pope became furious at their "incessant coming." One would be sorry to see any trouble given to the present amiable occupant of the Holy Chair (who, on the 16th, celebrated the twenty-sixth anniversary of his accession), but it is possible that M. von Bismarck's grim humour may suggest the Spanish precedent.

It is not thought probable that the Park-lane murderers will be executed. The subject is not one on which any person is inclined needlessly to write, but it is proper to place on record the fact that a sentimental jury recommended *Dixblanc* to mercy simply on the faith of her own statement that her late mistress had used bad language to her. The violent killing, the cunning removal and concealment of the body, the robbery of the house, and the planned escape, went for nothing towards substantiating the gravest charge. The mere declaration of the assassin that she had not intended to kill her was practically held to be evidence. The admission of this kind of extenuation may be all right; but it is quite novel, and may have dangerous results. It may be well that mistresses should know that they must be very careful about reproving a domestic. The jury who went out of their way, at a solemn moment, to compliment an interpreter, may have been of a "weak-kneed" class, but they have established a precedent which the Judges had better consider.

We thought we had an opportunity of comparing English and French justice in the treatment of assassination by wronged husbands. We have heard a good deal too much of the Dubourg case, and of its details. The man who killed his wife premeditatedly, having lured her from her hiding-place by a statement that her child was ill, has five years of "reclusion," and is astonished. A gentleman in Ireland was stated to have pursued and shot dead, not an erring wife, but the person to whom her error was attributable. But it is now represented that he only inflicted upon the offender a sound thrashing. There is, therefore, no parallel to be obtained, yet we shall not be surprised if the French journals do not discover that the "noble frenzy" of the Parisian murderer was a finer thing than the coarse violence of the Irish avenger.





"LE MALADE IMAGINAIRE," BY C. M. WEBB.  
SEE PAGE 606.





"FINE FEATHERS MAKE FINE BIRDS."  
SEE PAGE 606.



## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Always about this time of the Session the House of Lords begins to disport itself, and now their high and mighty Lordships have been playing fantastic tricks with more than ordinary vivacity. Everyone knows that when the Ballot Bill came before the Upper House the Duke of Richmond, as leader of the Opposition Peers, signified that he should not oppose the second reading, but would reserve his right to deal with it in Committee. As his Grace is about as capable of guiding the conduct of Lord Salisbury, Lord Cairns, and a number of ancient hereditary Tories in the House as Phaeton was of driving the horses of the Sun, of course those two Peers and their sympathetic following voted dead against the second reading, while their nominal leader literally hid himself behind the Throne. All this augured the proceedings which would be taken on the bill in Committee. Anyone accustomed to observe the demeanour and spirit of the House would at once have noted, when the bill came on, that the Opposition Peers were in a reckless, don't-care mood; and there was an appearance of alacrity, which foreboded all that happened. It is supposed that the Conservative Peers had imbued themselves with a notion that the majority of the country cared nothing about the ballot—indeed, rather disliked it—and that by neutralising it, and especially by making it permissive, they were doing the most popular thing in the world, and that their party would be joined by two-thirds of the people in singing psalms, the refrain of which would be, "Thank God we have a House of Lords!" Without entering into that question, let it be said that the process of amendment (as the alterations were ironically called) was begun by the Duke of Richmond, in a cheerful, confident vein; he did all his washing out of the principle of the bill with a cheerful air and a pleasant smile, and looked as if he expected the Strangers' Gallery to break out into disorderly applause. Of course, Lord Salisbury, for the moment condescending to follow his leader, was sardonically facetious; and Lord Cairns, perhaps, intended to be grimly humorous, though this was not exactly perceivable. He was, however, in his happiest vein, to speak somewhat paradoxically, when he had an opportunity of getting very angry with the Government for arguing one way and voting another, thus getting the one majority of the sitting, and breaking that which it was hoped would have been one unbroken chain of defeat on every division. Matters culminated when Lord Beauchamp lisped out an alteration which limited the duration of the Act to 1888. In short, their Conservative Lordships appeared to treat the proceedings as an organised joke, and in one sitting they ingeniously contrived to undo all that it had taken the Commons eighteen sittings in Committee to effect. What will be the next effect, who shall say?

It is very much to be doubted whether mankind in England outside the Houses of Parliament are under the influence of such ardent curiosity as to the hourly progress or dalliance, as the case may be, of the negotiations and proceedings under the Washington Treaty as is evinced within the two Chambers. It is remarkable how all sorts and conditions of members, who may very well be taken to have the smallest comprehension of any treaty whatever, and least of all of this in particular, think it necessary to make themselves conspicuous by asking for information from the Prime Minister when they know either that he has none to give, and that if he had he would not give it. How grateful the country must be to find that the watchful eye of Mr. Corrance is on the Government, careful that they shall cede no jot or iota of his honour and interest of England at this critical moment; and how pleased they must be to ascertain from his attempt to make a speech on the whole subject, upon asking a question, that he has mastered it in its entirety. There are obvious reasons connected with what may be called, periphrastically, "the wine of this country" that the bucolical population should have the utmost confidence in Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson; and, therefore, it must be peculiarly agreeable to them to find that he, too, is at his post in this hour of peril, and that fears for the safety of England, and her being mulcted in large damages, may so far be abated. As to Mr. Otway, he is an ex-Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and he quarrelled with and left the present Government on a difference in foreign policy, so he has a right to be exalted and portentous, and to make interpellations with an air of want of confidence. But all these and more have been unable to arrest the sinuosity with which Mr. Gladstone confesses and avoids, though latterly he has become rather more explicit, and refuses to say anything, because he can always refer everyone to the "papers" which have been delivered. At any rate, day after day this sort of interrogation causes an episode more or less exciting, and a large House for several evenings obviously waited for some such interlude, which, if no one else originated, Mr. Bouverie was always ready to bring about.

The Galway Election Petition and Mr. Justice Keogh have, as may be supposed, been utilised for purposes of small sensation. Notably, Sir Colman O'Loughlin has found a vent for his constitutional garrulity, and excuse for his irrepressible restlessness. Seeing him now ever on the move, now sitting here, now standing there, fitting about, the very Ariel (barring the sylphiness) of the House, one wonders how he lived when he was a silent subordinate of the Government. Did he glide about the more retired parts of St. James's Park, and utter winged words to the water-fowl, held entranced? Very thorough were the notices and obviously terrible the intentions of this right hon. gentleman for every opportunity of, in a manner, supplementing the burning in effigy of Mr. Justice Keogh by metaphorically "roasting him" in the House. But a great deal of virtuous indignation and several speeches of illimitable length have been suppressed; and nothing could have been more quiet, though there was a touch of sarcasm in his tone, than the way in which Mr. Gladstone told Sir Colman that which he must have known before—namely, that by statute the House could not deal with the matter in the mode which he wished. It thus came about that, instead of a burst of rhetorical fireworks when the Clerk of the Crown came to amend the Galway writ by substituting the name of Mr. Trench for that of Captain Nolan, all that happened was that that functionary walked up the House, made a few scratches on a piece of parchment, and then walked down again. When Mr. Trench came to take his seat, he was brought in by Mr. Arthur Kinnaird, a Whig and something more, and Captain Beaumont, a Radical pure and simple. This gave augury that Mr. Trench was at least a Liberal of some sort. But when he had sworn and signed, and all that, he walked slowly down the House and suddenly turned to the Opposition side. A cry of horror came from the Liberals, and a burst of laughter and applause from the Conservatives. Upon him rushed Mr. Kinnaird from one side, and Captain Beaumont on the other; and as he thus stood looking to the shining, smiling face of the one and the grim severity of the other, he was as if placed and perplexed between Tragedy and Comedy. In a moment, however, he was absorbed in the Opposition, and was seen no more.

## PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week Lord Redesdale urged the merits of the technical plea which he has advanced against the claims of the Government of the Union to recover from England damages for acts done by citizens of the Union, and which were in themselves offences against English law. Lord Granville laid upon the table the correspondence with Mr. Fish, but refused to be drawn into discussion. Lord Buckhurst directed attention to the unsatisfactory state of the law as it affected the employment of women and children in public entertainments as acrobats, and suggested that a discretionary power should be given to the police to interfere.

Earl Granville simply stated, on Monday, in reply to Lord Cairns, that the "summary of arguments" on behalf of the British Government was not presented to the Tribunal on Saturday. The Marquis of Ripon moved that the House go into Committee on the Parliamentary and Municipal Elections (Vote by Ballot) Bill, and the motion was opposed by Lord Denman; but after a short discussion their Lordships resolved themselves into Committee and agreed to the first clause, which abolishes the system of nominations. The Duke of Richmond moved as an amendment to the succeeding clause that every ballot-paper should have an official mark corresponding to one on the counterfoil, the object being to trace the vote in case of scrutiny. The amendment was strongly opposed on the part of the Government as fatal to the measure; but, after some discussion, it was carried by 162 votes to 91. Another amendment, that the number of the voter in the register should be entered on the counterfoil, and that the register should show that the voter had received a paper, was proposed by the noble Duke, and carried by 83 against 67. The other clauses were then proceeded with, and their consideration occupied the remainder of a long sitting. Several alterations having been made, the bill was ordered to be reported with amendments.

After several private bills were, on Tuesday, read the second time, the Mid-London Railway (Western Section) Bill was negative without a division. The Baptismal Fees Bill passed through Committee. Lord Abinger's motion for a Commission of Inquiry into the suppression of Captains in the late purchase corps, by an advance of the first Captains of the Royal Artillery and Engineers to the rank of field officers, was carried by a majority of 42 to 39.

Their Lordships, on Thursday, sat for only twenty-five minutes, during which time they advanced several bills of no great general importance a stage.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Several questions were addressed, yesterday week, to the Premier with the object of eliciting further information with regard to what was to be done at Geneva. The right hon. gentleman restated the opinion of the Government that the San Juan arbitration and the Canadian fisheries arrangement do not necessarily sink or swim with the Geneva arbitration. The House made further progress in Committee with the Scotch Education Bill, and reached the 65th or conscience clause. At the evening sitting, Mr. Graves called attention to the denunciation of the French Treaty of Commerce by M. Thiers.

On Monday Captain Trench was sworn at the table, and took his seat as member for the county of Galway, in the room of Captain Nolan, unseated. In answer to Mr. Bouverie, the Premier said that the British summary of arguments had not been put in before the Arbitration Court at Geneva. The House then went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates. Clauses 3 and 5 were agreed to.

The third reading of the Birmingham Sewage Bill was, on Tuesday, vehemently opposed by Sir Robert Peel, and, notwithstanding the vigorous advocacy of Lord Henley, was lost by a majority of 148 to 145. The House then went into Committee on the Scotch Education Bill; and an amendment against the teaching of any religious catechism or formula was lost by a majority of 250 to 130. The further proposal to make the reading of the Bible form part of such religious instruction was negatived. The Court of Chancery Funds, the Customs and Inland Revenue, and the Chain Cables and Anchors Act Suspension Bills were read the third time and passed. The report of the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to. The Review of Justices Decisions Bill was passed through Committee. At the evening sitting the House was counted out as soon as the Speaker took the chair.

At the afternoon sitting, on Wednesday, the motion for going into Committee on the Public Prosecutors Bill was opposed, on the ground that it was impossible to get a correct view of the bill, owing to the numerous amendments which had been made in it by the Home Secretary; and, after some discussion, Mr. Bruce concurred in the suggestion that the bill should be committed pro forma and reprinted with the amendments; and promised that the Government would endeavour to obtain a day for its discussion, and if the bill were not passed the Government would undertake to take up the subject next Session. The Bastardy Laws Amendment Bill was passed after some discussion. The order for the second reading of the County Courts (Small Debts) Bill was discharged, and the bill withdrawn. Mr. Bass moved the second reading of the Imprisonment for Debt Abolition Bill, but it was opposed by Mr. Lopes; and, after a short debate, a division took place, when there appeared for the second reading 34, and against it 136. The bill was, consequently, lost.

At the sitting of the House on Thursday Mr. O'Connor presented a petition from the Archbishop of Tuam, the Bishop of Clonfert, and the Bishop of Galway, and moved that it be read by the Clerk at the table. The Clerk accordingly read the petition. It stated that the petitioners indignantly repudiated the allegations of Mr. Justice Keogh that they had been guilty of a conspiracy to defeat the free exercise of the franchise at the recent Galway election, and the petitioners therefore prayed that the House, in accordance with precedent, would direct a prosecution against them, and enable them to vindicate themselves from the charges made against them. Sir C. O'Loughlin said that he would, next day, move that the petition be printed and circulated with the votes. In reply to Mr. Osborne, respecting the notice given by the right hon. gentleman the member for Buckinghamshire to call the attention of the House to the state of our relations with the Government of the United States of America, Mr. Disraeli said it appeared to him that the negotiations had completely failed, affairs were at a deadlock, and he thought that he was only doing his duty in asking the House to consider what were the causes of that failure, and to take such a course as might be of a remedial nature; but before he could bring forward that motion, to the surprise—confessedly to the surprise—of her Majesty's Ministers, they found themselves engaged in fresh negotiations, with the object of carrying a treaty which would remove the difficulties. Those negotiations, so far as he was aware, were not concluded; at any rate, they had no official announcement of their conclusion. Under those circumstances he did not consider it consistent with his sense of public duty that he should embarrass a Government conducting negotiations by debates

in that House, when they might probably hear very shortly from an official and authentic quarter that those negotiations had terminated. It would then be in his power to consider, with the supplemental information, the whole circumstances of the course of those proceedings, and he should then be able to decide what course it would be his duty to pursue; but in that case the only consideration which would influence him would be the public welfare (Cheers). Mr. Gregory asked Mr. Gladstone whether, notwithstanding the postponement of the Geneva arbitration, the execution of such of the articles of the Treaty of Washington upon which our guarantee of £2,500,000 depends was to remain in abeyance. The hon. member added that he had previously postponed the question on account of the matter being *sub judice*, and for the same reason he would again postpone it for a week. Mr. Gladstone said, as far as the recommendation of the British Government to the Dominion of Canada was concerned, that was complete. As far as the action of the Canadian Parliament was concerned, that also was complete. The Canadian Parliament had by its own deliberate judgment accepted for itself the articles of the treaty, but nothing further could be done until on its part the Congress of the United States should have proceeded to legislate; and as the Congress of the United States was now under adjournment, and would not meet again until the winter, the hon. gentleman would see that practically there was no connection, at any rate for the present, between any question that had been raised at Geneva and the practical postponement of the articles of the treaty relating to Canada. It was only after the Congress of America should have performed its part of the covenant, which it would have to consider on its meeting again, that any question could arise with regard to the execution of those articles. Upon the taking effect of the entire treaty in a formal manner, the Government of this country would have to propose to Parliament the guarantee of two and a half millions, which guarantee was contingent upon the taking effect of the entire treaty. Mr. Walpole asked whether the right hon. gentleman's answer applied exclusively to the fisheries question, or was it intended to apply to the San Juan boundary question. Mr. Gladstone said his answer did not apply to the San Juan boundary, because the Government had not considered that, and it was not in common parlance a part of the Canadian claims. In reply to Mr. R. Torrens, Mr. Gladstone said there was no intention on the part of the Government to abandon the guarantee, and he should be very sorry to give any answer which appeared to contemplate that course. The Government was bound in honour to make the proposal for that guarantee upon the arrival at maturity of the treaty. As regarded the claims for damages in the Fenian invasions, that was a question entirely between the Imperial Government and the Government of the United States; and the claim of Canada, which was a claim not exclusively against the United States, as it might be made also against the Imperial Government, would be disposed of by the guarantee which they proposed. The House soon afterwards again went into Committee upon the Scotch Education Bill.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Barrett, Thomas; to be Vicar of Sarn, Montgomery.  
Birley, Robert; Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Manchester.  
Carey, E. T.; Vicar of Great Wymondley-cum-St. Ippolyts, Herts.  
Coldwell, Clement Leigh; Vicar of St. John's, Pemberton.  
Dawkins, James Annesley; Rector of Daylesford, Worcester.  
Ellis, Rowland; Vicar of Mold, Flintshire.  
Elwyn, Richard; Vicar of Ramsgate.  
Farquharson, Prebendary; Rural Dean of the First Portion of Pimperne.  
Garrett, Frank; Vicar of Par, Cornwall.  
Goddard, John; Rector of Hayes.  
Hanson, J. W.; Vicar of Wootton-under-Wood, Bucks.  
How, G. Augustus Mayo; Vicar of Bromley St. Leonard.  
Jones, W. H.; Prebendary of Netheravon in Salisbury Cathedral.  
Newman, Francis Browne; Rector of Burton Latimer, Northants.  
Schrader, G. J.; Archdeacon of Colombo.  
Stonehouse, J.; Vicar of St. Saviour's, Nottingham.  
Vernon, I. E.; Rector of St. Audrie's (West Quantoxhead), Somerset.  
Wilmot, Edward Revell Eardley; Rector of Waddingham, Lincolnshire.  
Whately, Edward William; Rector of Littleton.

The *Gazette* notifies the appointment of Earl Brownlow to be one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The Whittenhall Lectureship, in the City of London, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. B. Owen, M.A., has been conferred upon the Rev. George Leonard Gibbs, M.A.

St. Andrew's Church, Southport, was consecrated, yesterday week, by the Bishop of Chester. The church contains 998 sittings, of which 498 are free. The cost has been £5000.

Yesterday week the Hon. Algernon Egerton, M.P., laid the foundation-stone of a Church of England school to be erected at Newtown, near Wigan, on land which has been given by the Bridgewater trustees.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the English Church Union was held on Wednesday—the Hon. C. Sindley Wood presiding. Resolutions favouring the reform of Convocation were discussed at length.

The Bishop of Chester consecrated, yesterday week, the Church of St. Simon, in Liverpool. It had been erected some six years ago by a railway company, in the place of one that they had pulled down, but had only been licensed hitherto.

St. Barnabas Church, Rotherhithe, was consecrated on the 11th inst. It is from the designs of Mr. Butterfield, architect, and its existence is mainly due to the liberality of Field-Marshal Sir William M. Gomm, who gave £1500, besides the communion plate, &c., while Lady Gomm presented the font, of carved marble.

On Thursday morning the new Church of St. Augustine, Kilburn, which has more the appearance of a cathedral than an ordinary parish church, was opened for Divine service, by license from the Bishop, but not consecrated, as the structure is not yet completed. The church has been built under the direction of Mr. Pearson, of Harley-street. All the seats are free. The Rev. Richard Carr Kirkpatrick, M.A., has been appointed the first Incumbent.

The Bishop of London has fixed Saturday, the 29th inst., for the consecration of St. Mark's Church, Marylebone, designed for a poor district, taken out of the parish of St. Mary, Bryanston-square. The Rev. George C. Belknap, M.A., of the University of London, one of the London diocesan home missionaries, will be the first incumbent. His Lordship has appointed Tuesday, July 9, for the consecration of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Hampstead, to which an ecclesiastical district has been assigned. St. Paul's Church, Isle of Dogs, will be ready for consecration in August. The Rev. E. Nicholson Stott, B.A., of the University of Durham, diocesan home missionary, will be the first incumbent. The Churches of St. John the Baptist, Islington, and St. Luke's, Homerton, will be ready for consecration in the autumn.

The governors of the Corporation of Sons of the Clergy met last Saturday—the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair—when it was reported that the collections at the festival in



May last, and other voluntary contributions, legacies, &c., received during the twelve months, amounted to the sum of £9325. The governors then proceeded to distribute the midsummer benefactions, intended mainly for clergymen with small means and large families; and, after careful consideration of the numerous applications, the sum of £2094 was given away, the number of recipients being 130. The governors next took into consideration twenty-four applications for apprentice fees, educational grants, and donations for outfits for clergy children, and in promotion of these most useful objects gave the total sum of £383. In May last the governors elected thirty widows and aged single daughters to pensions of £20 per annum, to fill vacancies which had occurred since May, 1871, in the society's list of 712 widow and daughter pensioners; and amongst 112 unsuccessful applicants the sum of £865 was distributed in various amounts, according to the exigencies of the several cases. Grants amounting to £250 were made in the same month for children.—The Archbishop gave his annual dinner, at Lambeth Palace, on Tuesday, to the stewards of the anniversary festival. The Duke of Edinburgh honoured the Archbishop with his company.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, held its usual monthly meeting (the last but one for the present session) on Monday, at the society's house, 7, Whitehall—the Earl of Romney in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects, viz.:—Building new churches at Halifax (St. Augustine) and Hull (St. Jude); rebuilding the churches at Dunton, near Brentwood; Quarndon, near Derby; and Chieveley, near Newbury. Enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Ashbury, near Shrivenham; Cholesbury, near Tring; Clymington, near Littlehampton; Eye, near Leominster; and St. Sithney, near Penzance. Grants were also made from the School Church and Mission-House Fund towards building school-churches at Barbrook-mill, in the parish of Lynton, Devon; Red Banks, in the parish of St. Thomas, Manchester; and Llawrplaydd, in the parish of Trawsfynydd, Merioneth. The society likewise accepted the trust of a sum of money as a repair fund for the Church of St. Andrew, Southport, Liverpool. Legacies of £50 from Mrs. Philips, of Harroldstone, near Haverfordwest; £19 19s. from Mrs. Methold, of Thetford; £500 from Miss M. V. Durell, of Oxford; and £100 from Miss M'Shepherd, of Clifton, since the last meeting, were thankfully noticed, and an earnest hope expressed that the special fund for school-churches and mission-houses might soon be replenished, the urgent want and great advantages of such buildings throughout the country becoming every day more and more apparent.

#### THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

##### OXFORD.

The Mathematical Moderators have issued the following class list:—

Class I.: B. T. Bartrum, Brasenose; W. J. H. Campion, University; G. Coates, Balliol; W. B. Croft, Pembroke; E. B. Elliott, Magdalen; J. S. Fox, University; R. A. Jones, Corpus Christi; C. H. Lomax, Corpus Christi; F. H. Manley, Exeter; A. M. Nash, Queen's.

Class II.: H. G. Wintle, Christ Church.

Class III.: J. A. Balleme, Exeter.

The Classical Moderators have issued the following list:—

Class I.—Asquith, H. H., Balliol; Bancroft, J. H., Jesus; Bruce-Wilson, D., Balliol; Edwards, W., Queen's; Finch-Hatton, the Hon. M. E. W., Balliol; Freeman, C. E., Pembroke; Freeth, H. E., Oriel; Gould, M. H., Trinity; Gray, H. E., Queen's; Herbert, St. L. A., Wadham; Lockhart, J. S., Corpus; Madan, G., Brasenose; Masterman, N., Corpus; Nance, J. T., New; Palmer, G., Lincoln; Ramsbottom, F. S., Corpus; Rawson, H. G., Christ Church; Snow, T. C., Corpus; Tancock, T. C., Exeter; Upcott, L. E., Corpus; Vaughan, E. L., Balliol; Waddell, W. W., Balliol; Wildman, W. B., Christ Church.

Class II.—Allison, W., Balliol; Bruce, R. P., Balliol; Dixon, W. S., Keble; Dobson, A. V., Trinity; Edwards, A. G., Jesus; Evans, H. M., University; Fowke, V. S., Exeter; Gibbon, R. F., Queen's; Gibson, T. W., St. John's; Guinness, C. H. C., New; Hardy, G. H., Christ Church; Hosier, J. H. C., Balliol; Hubbard, E., Christ Church; Irvine, A. C. Q. H., New; Lean, G. S., Trinity; Legat, A. H., Oriel; McEwen, A. J., Balliol; Mann, J. S., Exeter; Matthew, R. G., Wadham; Melhuish, J. E., Wadham; Morrison, W. E. W., Queen's; Parrott, J. A., Brasenose; Parsons, J., Christ Church; Pierson, K. T., Magdalen Hall; Powell, H. J., Trinity; Proctor, H., University; Pruen, G. G., Christ Church; Reynolds, A., Exeter; Spencer, W. E., New; Warner, W. B., Balliol; Wells, E. A., St. John's; Wilde, J. D., Brasenose; Williams, H. F., Pembroke; Williams, T., Magdalen; Wise, W. W., Magdalen.

Class III.—Addie, A., New; Barron, H. G., Christ Church; Bunsen, M. W. E., de Christ Church; Deacon, E. A., Exeter; Denton, F. W., Magdalen; Fitzroy, A. W., Balliol; Foley, E. F. W., Wadham; Gilbertson, R. D., New; Heatley, H. E., Keble; Maude, G. E., Corpus; Price, H. M., Brasenose; Ridgway, J. R., Trinity; Russell, A. F., University; Scott, A. S., Merton; Skrine, V. B., Corpus; Stuart-Wortley, C. O., Balliol; Tucker, W. H. B., St. Mary Hall; Vicars, E. F., Balliol; Whitmore, C. A., Balliol; Willink, H. S., Brasenose.

The Craven Scholarships have been awarded as follow:—1, F. D. Morice, Fellow of Queen's; 2, H. M. R. Pope, Fellow of Lincoln. *Proximè accessit*, A. Goodwin, Scholar of Balliol.

Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, Bart., B.C.L., late Fellow of All Souls', was, on Thursday afternoon, re-elected to the professorship of Poetry at Oxford, without opposition.

Mr. Edwin Ray Lankester, B.A., has been elected to the vacant Fellowship at Exeter College.

Mr. M. G. Green, Scholar of Corpus Christi, has been elected Fellow of Trinity College.

Messrs. Arthur Hotham and John Pearse Way, both scholars of Brasenose, have been elected to Hulmeian exhibitions in the same society.

Mr. Odling, who has been appointed to the Waynflete Chair of Chemistry at Oxford, has been elected by the Provost and Fellows of Worcester College a Fellow of that society.

Mr. Henry Montagu Randall Pope, B.A., scholar of St. John's, has been elected to the vacant Fellowship at Lincoln. Mr. Pope was placed in the first class both in Classics and Mathematics by the Moderators in Trinity Term, 1869; and in the first class in *Literis Humanioribus* by the Public Examiners in Michaelmas Term, 1871.

Mr. T. Ormond, B.A., Warner Exhibitioner of Balliol, has been elected lay Fellow, and Mr. A. L. Moore, B.A., of Exeter clerical Fellow of St. John's.

##### CAMBRIDGE.

The following have been elected scholars of international law upon the foundation of Dr. Whewell:—First scholar, H. S. Foxwell, B.A., St. John's; second scholar, A. H. Hamilton, B.A., LL.B., Christ's. The Examiners report that S. T. Jones, B.A., of Trinity Hall, acquitted himself in the examination so as to be deserving of special commendation.

The undermentioned members have been elected scholars of Trinity Hall:—E. Henn and J. Dickenson, £70 per annum; G. E. Evill, O. F. E. Busse, and A. O. Swaffield, £40 per annum; L. Mortimer and R. J. Fell, £20 per annum.

Hughes and Kenny have been elected foundation scholars of Downing College.

Mr. William Reith, B.A., has been elected a Fellow of Emmanuel.

The number of degrees conferred, yesterday week, was as follows:—Doctors in Divinity, 4; Doctor of Laws, 1; Doctor of Medicine, 1; Masters of Arts, 274; Masters of Law, 13.

The annual award of cadetships and the distribution of medals and prizes to the pupils of the Royal Naval School, New-cross, was made on Tuesday. Vice-President Admiral the Hon. Sir F. W. Grey, G.C.B., presided.

The anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo was celebrated at Wellington College, Berks, by the usual speech day and distribution of prizes.

The annual speech day and distribution of prizes at the North London Collegiate School took place, on Monday, at St. George's Hall, when the Earl of Dartmouth presided, supported by Mr. Harvey Lewis and Sir T. Chambers, the members for the borough of Marylebone. The usual announcements respecting the careers of old boys at the Universities were more than ordinarily interesting, as A. Goodwin has recently obtained the Ireland Scholarship, with B.A., at Oxford; M. M. Hartog, the open scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge; C. C. Claremont, the gold medal for anatomy at University College, London; and A. W. K. Miller, second place in classical examination for M.A., University of London. Dr. Williams (the Rev. Principal), the Rev. V. G. Williams, Dr. Bell, and other masters were warmly congratulated on the success achieved by their pupils; and the oratorical displays of the lads, in Greek, Latin, French, German, and English, were heartily applauded.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

There was a flower-show at the Royal Botanic Society, Regent's Park, on Wednesday and Thursday. It was a magnificent display.

The Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, Charing-cross, lately received another £1000 note from an unknown benevolent donor.

A concert, under distinguished patronage, will be held this (Saturday) evening, at Willis's Rooms, on behalf of the Holy Trinity National schools at Westminster.

The annual meeting of gentlemen educated at Winchester was held at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday evening—Sir Alexander Malet, Bart., K.C.B., in the chair.

The Livyermen of London have been summoned to meet in common hall, on Monday next, for the purpose of electing the Sheriffs and other officers of the corporation for next year.

A public meeting to consider the competition to which the manufacturers of mats are subjected through the operation of prison labour was held on Tuesday evening. Mr. McCullagh Torrens, M.P., presided.

There was a banquet at the Trinity House, on Wednesday night, at which the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, several of the Cabinet Ministers, and Mr. Disraeli were amongst the guests.

The honorary degree of LL.D. has been conferred by the University of Cambridge on Mr. Richard Nathaniel Philipps, F.S.A., the Recorder of Pontefract, who is chairman of the Library Committee of the Corporation.

A deputation representing many trade protection societies, on Tuesday, waited upon the Attorney-General, to protest against the abolition of imprisonment for debt, as proposed in a bill now before Parliament, backed by Mr. Bass.

The nineteenth anniversary of the Open-Air Mission was celebrated, on Thursday week, in the Alexandra Hall, Blackheath, under the presidency of Baron Pigott. The report, read by Mr. John Macgregor, showed progress in every branch.

Resolutions setting forth the importance of giving full effect to the machinery of the Charity Organisation Society amongst the poor of London were adopted at a public meeting, held on Wednesday—the Marquis of Westminster in the chair.

On Monday the Archbishop of York presided at the annual meeting of the Palestine Exploration Fund. The most rev. prelate, with Lord Ossington and other speakers, expressed an earnest hope for the success of the organisation, believing that it met a great want and honestly discharged a good work.

On Wednesday the Burmese Envoy and three members of his suite, on a visit to this country, went, accompanied by the Lord Mayor, to Guildhall, Christ's Hospital, and St. Paul's Cathedral, and afterwards honoured the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress by taking luncheon at the Mansion House.

The distribution of prizes and certificates to the students of the evening classes (now about 500 in number) at King's College was held, on Thursday week, in the great hall of the college. Mr. J. G. Hubbard took the chair, supported by some members of the council, the principal, and the professors and lecturers of the evening classes.

A military concert was held on Monday, in the Royal Albert Hall, in aid of the funds of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess Mary of Teck, and Prince Metternich were present. The hall was well filled.

On Wednesday evening the Society of Arts held a conversation at the South Kensington Museum, and it was in every respect as brilliant and as well-attended a reunion as any of its predecessors in the same place. The company were received in the South Court by Lord H. G. Lennox, M.P., the president of the council, and the council.

Yesterday week the members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, at the conclusion of the general conference which had been held during the week at their house in Conduit-street, dined together at Willis's Rooms, St. James's. This was the second annual meeting, and it is proposed that in future the general meeting shall be held biennially.

At the seventh annual meeting of the Victoria Institute, yesterday week, Captain F. Petrie read the report, which called attention to the propriety of raising the number of members, so that the Institute's sphere of action might be extended. The report showed a marked progress, 145 additional members and associates having joined during a little more than a year. Professor Kirk delivered an address "On the Origin of the Moral Sense."

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, held at the offices, Trafalgar-square, on Tuesday—Mr. Bedford in the chair—several cases of saving life from drowning in various parts of the world were brought under the notice of the society, and rewarded. On the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, the bronze medal of the society was unanimously voted to Thomas W. Collins, gunner in the Royal Artillery, for saving life.

Joseph Small, living in Chelsea, who had been drinking, went to bathe in the Serpentine on Wednesday morning, accompanied by a monkey, which he was in the habit of taking about with him. Having undressed himself, he placed the monkey on his shoulder, secured by a chain, and waded into the water breast-high. The monkey became frightened, rushed frantically round his master's head, and tightly twisted the chain round the man's neck, producing semi-strangulation. They went to the bottom, but were rescued by one of the boatmen of the Royal Humane Society. The man, who was black in the face, remained for some time in a state of stupor.

The annual meeting of the National Artillery Association was held on Wednesday afternoon, when ample evidence was forthcoming to show the advantages arising from the annual course of instruction at Shoeburyness. At the same time a paper was read at the Royal United Service Institution, by General Sir W. J. Codrington, on "Autumn Manœuvres at Home and Abroad," the remarks having been founded upon observations at the Camp of Châlons, in 1869, and at Aldershot, in 1871.

The annual meeting of the Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution was held, on Wednesday, at the City Terminus Hotel—Mr. Thornton, the treasurer, in the chair. Mr. Thomas Tribe, the secretary, read the report, which stated that since the last annual meeting two elections of candidates had taken place. Twenty-five had been received into the house, and eighteen had become recipients of pensions. The income of the society for the past year had amounted to £8494, and the expenses to £7374.

A lecture in connection with the Christian Evidence Society was delivered, on Tuesday afternoon, in St. George's Hall, by the Rev. Dr. Angus, Principal of the Baptist College. The Archbishop of York presided. The lecturer chose for his subject, "Man a Witness for Christianity;" and, in the course of a long and able argument, contended that the evidences of the existence of a God were inherent in every man's own internal consciousness, and that all natural laws pointed to a Supreme Governor of the universe and a Controller of the actions of mankind.

On Thursday week a general meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts was held at the Society's Rooms, Conduit-street—Captain J. Britten in the chair. In opening the proceedings, the chairman congratulated the meeting on the large accession of new members—the Duke of Manchester, Earl Granville, K.G., Sir Henry Holland, Sir Richard Wallace, Viscount Newry, M.P., Sir Edward Belcher, K.C.B., Messrs. Warren De La Rue, F.R.S., Wm. Spottiswoode, F.R.S., and Professor Sylvester being among those elected during the present year.

The health of London is reported by the Registrar-General to have been in a most satisfactory condition last week. There were 2189 births and 1207 deaths registered, the former having been more by 30, and the latter less by 151, than the average number. Excepting a slight increase in the number of deaths from smallpox, the fatality from zymotic diseases, especially from whooping-cough, showed a general decline. It is remarked by the Registrar-General that English death rates are generally low during June; but London is just now unusually healthy, even for the time of the year.

Last Saturday the London Scottish, the Queen's (Westminster), the London Rifle Brigade, and the 2nd City of London Rifle Volunteers went to Aldershot, on the invitation of General Sir Hope Grant, G.C.B., and took part with the division there in a field-day of the kind by means of which the authorities intend in the future to increase the efficiency of the volunteer force. There were an attacking and a defending force, with umpires, and the movements were carried out in accordance with a general idea, which supposed one side to be covering the town of Farnham against the advance of an enemy marching from Bagshot by way of Farnborough station. The attacking force, which was under the command of Major-General Maxwell, C.B., comprised 5852 men of all ranks—cavalry, artillery, and infantry; and the defending force, commanded by Major-General Lysons, C.B., 5224 men. The action was short and decisive, the honours resting with the defence.

The carpenters, joiners, and masons of London having refused, by a large majority, to concur in referring the disputed questions to arbitration, the masters' committee have resolved upon a general lock-out. The carmen of the metropolis have initiated a movement for an increase of wages, and at a meeting held last Saturday it was resolved to form a "General Carmen's Amalgamated Society" for the better attainment of this object. Belfast is happily relieved from its gigantic strike and lock-out. The trade-delegates held a meeting and agreed to recommend the workmen to accept the extra two shillings a week offered by the employers, and the men accepted the advance. The majority of the operatives, therefore, resume work. A lock-out took place, on Monday, in the Norwich shoe trade. Sixteen hundred hands have by this step been thrown out of work, and it is said that more will shortly be so. A number of letter-carriers at Huddersfield who struck for an advance of wages while the department was considering a revised scale of payment have been dismissed. A great demonstration of the miners of the county of Durham was held on Saturday, to congratulate themselves on their success in obtaining higher wages. A movement has been originated by women in the colliery villages of Durham to compel a reduction of the price of butcher's meat. At Seaham and Ryhope collieries a resolution has been passed that no meat should be purchased till the price was reduced. The movement has extended to Northumberland. A strike amongst the washerwomen has been carried out in Kensal New Town, and one of the demands which these persons make is that there shall be "no man labour." For having assaulted two of the women who desire better remuneration, and who protest against male assistance, a laundryman was, on Wednesday, sent to prison for fourteen days by the Hammersmith police magistrate.

#### THE PRINCE OF WALES AT HOME.

The Prince of Wales presided, on Wednesday evening, at the dinner of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, his Royal Highness and the Princess having previously visited the show. The Princess was also present at the dinner, sitting on the right hand of the chair. The health of the Prince and Princess and of the Royal family was proposed by the Lord Lieutenant of the county, the Earl of Leicester, and was received with immense applause.

In acknowledging it the Prince said that he and the Princess were deeply thankful for the reception which they had experienced. The meeting had been a success, and he should ever esteem it a high compliment to have been associated with it. His Royal Highness proposed "The Army, Navy, and Reserved Forces," expressing his hope and belief that the Army and Navy were in an efficient state. In proposing the toast of the evening his Royal Highness referred at some length to the celebrity of Norfolk agriculture and agriculturists, and went on to say that his father, Prince Albert, always felt the greatest interest in agriculture, and used to take his children to inspect his prize animals. For his own part, he would support such an extension of this society as would enable it to embrace operations with regard to cottage accommodation. He had endeavoured to improve the cottages on his own estate, and he felt pride and satisfaction in having his workmen properly housed. In conclusion, his Royal Highness strongly supported the idea of having a great county school for Norfolk, and said it would give him the greatest pleasure to support the enterprise.





SUN-FISH CAPTURED AT CATALAN BAY, GIBRALTAR.  
SEE PAGE 606.



PRINCESS LOUISE GIVING THE PRIZES OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.  
SEE PAGE 606





MR. BONHAM-CARTER, M.P., THE NEW CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.  
SEE PAGE 606.



GARDENS ON THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.  
SEE PAGE 606.



## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The glorious weather with which three days of the Ascot meeting were favoured fully atoned for the wretchedness of the Tuesday, and the aggregate receipts at the Grand Stand exceeded those of any previous year. Never did more high-class horses come together; and it was gratifying to observe that, in spite of the constant wailing and lamentation of the members of the "Senex" school over the deterioration of our race-horses, and their assertions that every other good quality is sacrificed to speed, there never were more thorough stayers in training than at the present time. The defeats of Sterling and Favonius were, perhaps, the great feature of the week. As the former had been specially prepared for a long-distance race, we should not attach much importance to his finishing behind Prince Charlie and Wenlock over the T.Y.C., but for the fact that he put his ears back and decidedly declined to struggle when the pinch came. Under these circumstances, Mr. Gretton has done wisely in turning him out of training, and it is to be hoped that a long rest will restore him to his best form. For the overthrow of Favonius it is difficult to account. He had not an effort left when Henry challenged him in the Cup; while, in the Alexandra Plate, he did not appear to have a chance of success at any part of the race. The long odds which were laid on him forbids the supposition that he was amiss or has lost his form, so we can only suppose that he does not care to go more than a mile and a half if there is anything of a pace.

If, however, some of the older horses dimmed their reputations by their trip to Ascot, most of the crack three-year-olds triumphantly passed the ordeal of that terrible hill. Cremorne appeared, looking fresh and wonderfully well considering all his journeyings by land and sea, and, having cantered in for one nice little stake and walked over for another, will now be indulged with a well-earned holiday. Prince Charlie nearly wiped out the memory of his Derby defeat by two brilliant displays of speed over short courses; but though his Two Thousand form was doubtless correct (indeed there was an offer to match him against Cremorne over a mile), the money for which he has been backed to win the Leger may be considered as thrown away. The hero of the week was unquestionably Queen's Messenger, as he may be almost said to have won the St. Leger at Ascot. He gave King Lud, who was supposed to be his most dangerous opponent, 7 lb. and an easy beating, and he finished a clever neck in front of Khedive, to whom he was conceding 5 lb. In fact, Gladiolus is the only dangerous candidate left; and, as Lord Falmouth's horse beat him once, he will probably do so again, especially as Mr. Merry's very highly-bred representative seems difficult to train. Khedive, though beaten by Queen's Messenger, won a couple of stakes during the week, and is a far better favourite for the Doncaster race than his stable companion, King Lud. Indeed, the style in which he presented Brother to Flurry with 7 lb. and a beating would appear to give him a great chance, but for the fact that Mr. Payne's colt has done very badly since he ran such a race with Cremorne; while he was by no means at home over a mile course. The two-year-old events were decidedly the weak point of the four days' sport. Cantinière, whether a roarer or not, is unquestionably a very high-class animal, and sure to hold her own over short courses; but we cannot say much for the remainder that ran, though Marie Stuart improved considerably on her Epsom form, and secured a couple of events.

An eventful week was fittingly wound up by the first sale of the Middle Park yearlings on Saturday. In the course of a short address, in which Mr. Tattersall paid a fitting tribute to the memory of the late owner of Middle Park, he announced that a company had been formed which would purchase a large number of the sires and brood mares belonging to the stud; and he incidentally remarked that for three successive years the profits of the establishment had amounted to £18,000. Fifty-eight lots were sent up, every one of which was sold, producing the sum of 17,095 gs., or an average of nearly 295 gs. Mr. T. E. Walker bought the premier of the sale, a bay colt by General Peel—Danaë, for which he had to give 1750 gs. Next to him came a grand half-brother to The Druid, by Blair Athol from Coimbra, which was knocked down to Mr. Merry for 1550 gs. The only other youngster which reached four figures was a chestnut colt by Blair Athol from Margery Daw, the dam of See Saw, and M. Lefevre took him for 1150 gs. In spite of the failure of the previous sons and daughters of Governor, her Saunterer colt made 800 gs., and the Saunterer—Terrific colt (720 gs.), King of Trumps—Amethyst colt (700 gs.), and St. Albans—Alcestis colt (620 gs.) were the highest-priced ones of the remainder. The second sale of yearlings will take place on July 6, while the stud is to be dispersed on July 23 and the three following days.

Cricketers have been very busy during the present week. The Surrey Eleven, in spite of the poor figure they have cut during the last three or four seasons, bid fair to take their place again as one of the strongest teams in England, and have just scored a very meritorious victory over Yorkshire, after a close struggle. R. Humphrey (45 and 34) and E. Pooley (30 and 15) did most for the winners in the way of scoring; while Southerton was as much "on the spot" as usual, and took twelve wickets. Yorkshire was terribly weakened by the loss of both Freeman and Emmett, and, but for Lockwood, who made 64 (not out) and 30, would have sustained a hollow defeat. The match between Middlesex and Oxford University, which took place at Prince's Ground, was characterised by such heavy scoring that there was no time to finish it. The county, however, secured a virtual victory, as Oxford had 236 runs to get, and only six wickets to go down. Oxford v. Cambridge will be commenced, at Lord's, on Monday next, and, as far as can be judged from collateral play, ought to terminate in favour of the "Dark Blue."

The first-class prize in the schooner-race of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, on Monday, was won by the Egeria, and the second and third prizes by the Flying Cloud and the Gertrude; while on the following day, in sailing for a prize presented by the Royal Squadron Yacht Club, the Flying Cloud just managed to turn the tables on her big rival, and won with 3 min. 40 sec. to spare.

On Monday the foundation-stone of an Orange Hall was laid in Bangor, in the county of Down, by Miss Ward, of Bangor Castle. There was a large assemblage of Orangemen. Mr. William Johnson, M.P., presided.

The Princess of Wales has signified her intention to perform the ceremony of laying the first stone of the new building for the Great Ormond-street Children's Hospital, to be erected on the ground recently forming the gardens of the old mansions Nos. 48 and 49, Great Ormond-street. The Prince of Wales will accompany the Princess on the occasion. This part of the new building will contain 109 beds, forming the larger portion of the new hospital, which is designed to receive about 220 patients. It has recently been stated that an offer from an unknown friend to undertake the entire expense of fitting up a chapel, at an estimated cost of £1000, has been accepted. The ceremony of laying the first stone is expected to take place in the early part of July.

## MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The new editions of operas now in course of publication by Messrs. Boosey and Co., and by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.—similar in form and price, and each possessing some distinctive merits—are maintaining their character for quality of print and paper, careful editing, and cheapness.

"The Royal Edition of Operas" (Messrs. Boosey and Co.) has recently added several valuable works to the list previously mentioned by us. Donizetti's "La Favorita" and Auber's "Masaniello" and "Les Diamants de la Couronne" have been brought out, each with Italian text as performed here, and an English translation. The edition of "Masaniello" comprises some important special features—the restoration of various portions hitherto omitted, both in performance and in publication, and several other points of amendment. Balfe's "Bohemian Girl," which is still much in request in amateur circles, has been added to the series.

Messrs. Boosey's volume for the current month is a beautiful edition of Richard Wagner's "Lohengrin," an opera which was announced in Mr. Gye's prospectus for production at the Royal Italian Opera this season. This elaborate work is given with the original text, with the Italian version intended for performance here, and an English translation specially prepared by the accomplished and practised hand of Mr. John Oxenford. All three texts are joined to the music, printed in such clear and distinctive type as to obviate any appearance of confusion, and the English version is printed separately at the commencement of the volume. This, like the other numbers of the series, is carefully edited by Mr. Arthur Sullivan and Mr. Josiah Pittman.

The "Octavo Edition of Operas" (Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.) has likewise increased its collection since our last notice. The series now includes, besides the important works previously mentioned, Auber's "Masaniello" ("La Muette de Portici") Wagner's "Tannhäuser," and Bellini's "I Puritani." These, like the other operas of the collection, are edited by Madame Macfarren, who supplies a careful translation of the original text, which latter is also given in every case. The production of Wagner's opera claims special recognition, as the first English publication of one of his stage works, about which there is now so much interest, resulting from the performance, in 1870, of his "Fliegende Holländer" (as "L'Olandes Darnato") at Her Majesty's Opera; the promise of "Lohengrin," this year, at the Royal Italian Opera; and the recent festival at Bayreuth, preparatory to the projected grand series of performances there of Wagner's latest operas.

It is almost superfluous again to comment on the remarkable fact that in both the collections above referred to an entire opera, music and words (the text in different languages), is to be had, in most cases, for the sum of half a crown, in an edition fit for the library, at little more than has heretofore been paid for the libretto only.

Another cheap edition of standard operas claims notice—that issued by Messrs. Dicks and Co., of Mortimer-street, who have commenced well by bringing out Auber's "Crown Diamonds," with the original French text and an English translation. This edition is full music size, is very clearly printed, and the price of the volume is half a crown.

The *Organists' Quarterly Journal* edited by Dr. Spark, of Leeds, and published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co., maintains its character by continuing to bring forward new compositions, specially written for the work by eminent professors of the instrument, foreign and English. The last two numbers (those for January and April) contain some very interesting pieces, of various degrees of length and difficulty, mostly calculated for church use.

An agreeable addition to the stock of pianoforte duets has been made by Herr Carl Reinecke's skilful adaptation, in that form, of Mozart's duo for violin and viola, which charming piece is now rendered available for many to whom it was hitherto inaccessible.

"The Rose and the Ring," by C. Oberthür, is an expressive vocal romance, with an effective pianoforte accompaniment.

A "Morning Communion and Evening Service" (with organ accompaniment), by that skilful musician Mr. Berthold Tours, will be welcome in many church and chapel choirs. With the exception of a few rather extreme chromatic progressions, these services are easy to execute, and will be found effective if well performed.

Mr. J. Miles Bennett's two sacred songs, "The Lord is my Shepherd" and "Gratitude" (also published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.), will please many who wish to add to their store of simple vocal pieces in the religious style.

Mr. Berthold Tours has issued, through the publishing house of Mr. Czerny, of Regent-street, two pianoforte pieces for two performers, which will be serviceable to teachers and students. The "Romance" and "Barcarolle" are written in a melodious and pleasing style well calculated to serve as a relief to the pupils' more serious studies. Mr. Czerny has also published two characteristic pianoforte pieces by D. Brocca—"Holyrood," a dance movement of the time of Mary Stuart, and "Chigany Csarodas" (Recollections of Hungary). M. Brocca has also done good service by several clever transcriptions for the pianoforte from the works of Bach.

Messrs. Boosey and Co. have contributed various novelties to the stock of drawing-room music, both vocal and instrumental. Of the former class may be specified Mr. F. H. Cowen's song, "Spinning," composed expressly for Madame Sherrington. The sustained cantabile of the vocal melody is well contrasted by the suggestive murmuring under-current of the accompaniment. Often as the name of Louisa Gray occurs as a ballad composer, it will generally be welcome to those who seek new pieces of this kind; and this will, doubtless, be the case with her "Then and Now," which is easy to execute, and admits of much expression by the singer. For the convenience of different voices it is published in the key of E and of A. Another well-known name in association with ballad composition is that of Henriette, and again it will be widely acceptable in alliance with the song entitled "Sympathy," which has been so successfully sung by Miss Enriquez. Few singers have obtained so wide a popularity as interpreters of sentimental ballads as Madame Sainton-Dolby, and this lady has given frequent proof that she can compose pieces of this kind as well as sing them, among other evidences of this being "A Song of the Sea," also published by Messrs. Boosey; from whom likewise we have an effective song, "Mine Own," bearing a name often before commended, that of Kate Lucy Ward—another name attached to it being that of Mr. Sims Reeves, for whose performance it was expressly composed.

The instrumental music received from Messrs. Boosey comprises a very brilliant and effective "Valse Caprice" for the pianoforte (the third of its kind), by Mr. F. H. Cowen—a re-issue of Thalberg's transcription of the well-known duet from Mozart's "Zauberflöte"—"La Dove Prende" ("The Manly Heart"). Two pleasing pieces, well suited to young students, are "Happier Days" and "Thoughts of Home," by Tom Brown—an assumed name, we suppose. The name of Coote has long been favourably identified with dance music, and is again so by the adaptation of "The Genevieve Waltz" and "The Genevieve Quadrille," from subjects in Offenbach's burlesque.

## LAW AND POLICE.

Two important will cases were before the Court of Probate on Wednesday. In one, opposition was made to the will and codicils of the late Baroness Weld by the next-of-kin, on the ground that they were executed under undue influence of certain prominent members of the Roman Catholic Church. The sum at stake is no less than £80,000. An order was made for the inspection of documents, and the case accordingly stood over. The other suit, in which a sum of £40,000 was involved, touched on the will of the late eccentric Mrs. Anne Thwaytes. A will, bearing date 1866, has been already decided against, and the Rev. James Thwaytes, of Colbeck, Cumberland, now propounded one of 1857, which was opposed by Mrs. Tebbitt, a sister of the testatrix. Evidence was given with the object of proving that, although her views on religion were most peculiar, Mrs. Thwaytes was of sound mind in other respects. The case was adjourned.

In the Queen's Bench, on Tuesday, an action, "Singleton v. Harrison," for breach of promise of marriage was settled by a verdict by consent for £150.

In the same Court, before Mr. Justice Hannen and a special jury, the action for breach of promise of marriage, "Preston v. Turner," which gave rise to some discussion on Tuesday, with a view to a settlement, the damages claimed being £20,000, stood first on Thursday's list for trial. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said he was happy to inform his Lordship that the adjournment had resulted in an agreement between the parties, under which a verdict would be entered for the plaintiff, damages £600. Mr. Hawkins observed that the plaintiff accepted the verdict upon terms which it was not necessary to make public. A verdict was then taken by consent for the sum named.

Mrs. Swanborough, the actress, recovered £1600 from the Metropolitan Railway Company, last Saturday, for injuries by a collision received in August last.

Vice-Chancellor Wickens having already dismissed the bill filed by "the Claimant" for prosecuting his right to the Tichborne estates, will follow a similar course with respect to the bill affecting the possession of the Doughty estates, unless at the end of five weeks his trustee in bankruptcy takes proper proceedings to prosecute the suit. The Attorney-General denies that he or his colleagues have discussed the propriety of stopping the Claimant's progress through the provinces.

At the Bankruptcy Court, on Tuesday morning, Thomas Quinn, described as of Great St. Helen's and Forest-hill, merchant, passed his public examination, before Mr. Registrar Murray, on accounts showing debts amounting to £11,000, of which £37,000 were fully secured, and assets £4100.

At the Salford Townhall, yesterday week, the magistrates disposed of the charge against Mr. Councillor Makin and his wife of stealing a £500 bank-note. Mrs. Makin was committed for trial for the alleged theft; her husband was also committed as an accessory after the fact.

Joseph de Olis, of the firm of Legrave, Broadway, New York, was charged, on Monday, before the Wrexham county magistrates, with having absconded with a defalcation amounting to £40,000. The prisoner, with Legrave, came over to England. He was traced and captured at Rossed, near Wrexham, on Sunday morning. The prisoner has been remanded until the arrival of the New York police.

Marguerite Dixblanc was, yesterday week, found guilty of the wilful murder of Madame Riel; but the jury strongly recommended the prisoner to mercy, on the ground that the act was committed without premeditation.

## THE STORMS.

Reports continue to come in of the damage done by the thunderstorms of Tuesday. In many places the storms occurred on Wednesday, though, as it would seem, with less violence.

In Newcastle five persons were killed and four or five injured by lightning, while two at least were carried away by the floods in the streets. In Cheshire the saltworks at Anderton and Winsford were flooded, and the fires put out. At the latter place a child was washed out of a house and drowned. The other members of the family were only rescued by men going into the place with ropes tied round them. A fisherwoman named Elizabeth Longlands was struck by lightning, and instantaneously killed, while gathering bait on the Mussel Scalp, near Fisharrow Links. The storm lasted twelve hours at Plymouth, from six o'clock on Tuesday night to the same hour on Wednesday morning. A horse belonging to Mr. Batson, mail contractor, while drawing the London mail from the railway station to the post-office, was killed by the lightning, and several minor casualties are reported. A mother and child were killed by lightning near Walsall. Another child in her mother's arms escaped unhurt. The husband and father, who was standing by, was also struck, but not seriously hurt. The storm at Northampton caused great damage, and also loss of life. Three men who got into a boat, which had escaped from its moorings and capsized, were drowned. The Plymouth correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* telegraphs:—During the terrific thunderstorm on Wednesday at Plymouth over an inch of rain fell in less than an hour. Some curious incidents are recorded from country districts. At Marlborough, near King's Bridge, the lightning struck a thatched cottage, which it set on fire, and caused the occupant to become paralysed. The electric fluid descended the chimney, entered the bedroom, and shivered a wooden bedstead to splinters; it then ran to the kitchen, obtaining egress through the back door; it afterwards struck a picture and killed a pig. The chimney of the dwelling-house of Mr. Moule, Newton Abbot, was very much damaged by the lightning, and a candlestick standing upon the bed-room table was hurled with great force across the room. Considerable damage was done to the telegraph wires, and at Modbury post-office the telegraph instrument was smashed with a noise similar to the explosion of a gun. Telegraphic communication between Kingsbridge and Prawle is still impeded. No such storm has been known in the west for many years.

At the usual weekly meeting of the London School Board, on Wednesday, a discussion took place as to the advisability of purchasing the premises occupied by the Field-lane Ragged School. Exception was taken to the terms of the transfer as being exorbitant, and the matter was sent back to a special committee for reconsideration. There was a discussion also upon the expediency of making use of the powers of compulsory attendance at school which are possessed by that body. It was ultimately resolved, on the motion of Canon Barry, that no prosecution to enforce attendance should be instituted except by the authority of the divisional members of the board as distinguished from a committee, and that for the next three months such prosecutions should be carried out only through the board solicitor.



## NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

SAMPSON LOW and CO.'S BOOKS  
FOR THE COUNTRY AND THE SEASIDE.

## WORKS by JOHN MACGREGOR, M.A.

1. A THOUSAND MILES IN THE ROY ROY CANOE. Eighth Edition. Small post 8vo, numerous illustrations, fancy boards. 2s. 6d.
2. THE ROY ROY ON THE BALTIC. Third Edition. Small post 8vo, numerous illustrations, fancy boards. 2s. 6d.
3. THE VOYAGE ALONE IN THE YAWL ROY ROY. Second Edition. Small post 8vo, cloth extra, numerous illustrations. 2s.

## LOW'S COPYRIGHT CHEAP EDITIONS

OF AMERICAN AUTHORS, comprising Popular Works, reprinted by arrangement with their Authors:—

1. HAUNTED HEARTS. By the Author of "The Lamplighter."
2. THE GUARDIAN ANGEL. By "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."
3. THE MINISTER'S WOOING. By the Author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."
4. VIEWS AFOOT. By BAYARD TAYLOR.
5. KATHARINE, HER LIFE AND MINE. By J. G. HOLLAND.
6. HANS BRINKER; or, Life in Holland. By Mrs. DOUGLASS.
7. MEN, WOMEN, AND GHOSTS. By Miss PHELPS.
8. SOCIETY AND SOLITUDE. By RALPH WALDO EMERSON.
9. HEDGED IN. By ELIZABETH PHELPS.
10. AN OLD-FASHIONED GIRL. By LOUISA M. ALCOCK.
11. FAITH GARTNEY.
12. STOWE'S OLD TOWN FOLKS. 2s. 6d.; cloth, 3s.
13. LOWELL'S STUDY WINDOWS.
14. MY SUMMER IN A GARDEN. By CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.
15. MRS. STOWE'S PINK AND WHITE TRANNY. Each Volume complete in itself, price 1s. 6d., enamelled flexible cover; 2s. cloth.

## NEW OLEOGRAPH.—Messrs. Sampson

Low and Co. beg to announce that they have now ready for delivery the long-promised MADONNA DI SAN SISTO, after Raphael.

The "Guardian" of June 12 says:—"Messrs. Sampson Low are to be congratulated on the success of the 'Oleographs' they have recently published. In our account of the International Exhibition we noticed some of them; but, as in most good art-work, perfection came slowly and by degrees, and the last effort we have seen greatly surpasses anything else of the kind with which we are acquainted. The 'Madonna di San Sisto' is so well known by engravings, photographs, and descriptions, that it might be supposed that nothing was left except actual copying to reproduce its impressive beauty; but in the oleograph before us we have all the depth and durability of an oil painting, at the cost of about a third of the price of very inferior copies."

From the "Graphic" of May 4, 1872:—"These difficulties have been most satisfactorily overcome, the result being a very excellent copy, the equal of which could not be produced by the hand of an artist for six times the cost of this Oleograph. Indeed, it would be difficult to detect any lines indicating that this work is not produced by the hand of an accomplished painter."

From "John Bull" of May 4, 1872:—"In the Oleograph the vivid and tender colouring of the great picture of painting is faithfully preserved. The face of the Virgin loses nothing of its grace but exquisitely sweet expression; while that of the infant Christ shows the meditative brow combined with a loving child-like innocence, as fresh, as we can imagine it, as when created by the reverent genius of the great painter."

The size of the subject is 27 in. by 20 in., and the price Six Guineas.

Complete Lists of upwards of 200 Subjects, varying in price from 5s. to 40 6s., will be forwarded on application.

London: SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, LOW, and SEARLE, Crown-buildings, 188, Fleet-street.

## THE NEW AND POPULAR NOVELS.

At all the Libraries, each in 3 vols.,

## THE LOST BRIDE. By Lady

CHATTERTON.

FIRST IN THE FIELD. By the Author of "Recommended to Mercy."

LIL. By JEAN MIDDLEMASS.

"A very readable novel."—*Examiner*.

A GOLDEN SORROW. By Mrs. HOBY.

"A very pleasant, lively novel."—*Spectator*.

OMBRA. By Mrs. OLIPHANT.

"A delightful book."—*Morning Post*.

HURST and BLACKETT, Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

On Monday next, post 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d. nett; free by post, 4s.

## THE CLERGY DIRECTORY. Corrected

to June, 1872.

London: THOMAS BOSWORTH, 198, High Holborn.

On Friday, the 28th inst.,

## THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE for JULY,

with Illustrations by G. D. Leslie, A.R.A., and George Du Maurier.

Old Kensington. (With an Illustration.)

Chapter XV.—George's Tunes.

XVI.—Walking Party.

XVII.—Inner Life.

XVIII.—An Autumn Morning.

The Invasion of England.

Pictures in London and Paris, 1872.

Diego, the Heretic: A Tale of the Carlist Rising.

Lions of Catalonia: A Legend.

The Paris Theatre Before Molière.

Pearl and Emerald. (With an Illustration.)

Chapter XII.—Emerald.

XIII.—Pearl.

XIV.—Nathan Levi at Home.

XV.—Facts and Fancies.

XVI.—Nathan Levi Abroad.

XVII.—The Clock Stops Again.

XVIII.—A Vigil.

SMITH, ELDER, and CO., 15, Waterloo-place.

Now ready, fcap 8vo, price 2s. 6d.,

## ANECDOTAGE; or, Stray Leaves from

the Notebooks of a Provincial Reporter. By E. AUSTIN, Bristol Correspondent of the "Times," and sometime Official shorthand Writer to her Majesty's Court of Bankruptcy for the Bristol District.

London: F. PITMAN, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

## CORPULENCY AND ITS NEW SELF-

DIETARY CURE. By A. W. MOORE, M.R.C.S., Surgeon to the South-Western Provident Dispensary. Price by post, 2s. 7d. Secretary, 20, Piccadilly, S.W.

By Dr. BARK MEADOWS, Physician to the National Institution for Diseases of the Skin.—Sixth Edition, post-free 32 stamps.

## ERUPTIONS: their Rational Treatment,

with Remarks on the Abuse of Arsenic, Mercury, and other Reputed Specifics.—G. HILL, 154, Westminster-bridge-road.

## PHOTOGRAPHY.—Anyone can take good

Photographs with DUBRON'S PATENT APPARATUS. No previous knowledge or dark room wanted. Complete and portable apparatus from 22. Book of Instructions, four stamps per post. LECHERTIER, BARBE, and CO., 60, Regent-street.

## MINERALS, ROCKS, and FOSSILS.

A 6000 Specimens scientifically arranged in Two Cabinets, forming a first-class Geological Museum. TO BE SOLD.—Apply to Professor TERNANT, No. 149, Strand, W.C., who has also Elementary Collections to illustrate Geology, at 2s. 5d. to 100 guineas each.

## PATENT ENAMEL PAPERHANGINGS.

These beautiful Papers, admitted unequalled by anything hitherto produced, can now be supplied in any quantity. OWEN and CO., 116 and 117, New Bond-street.

## SMART'S WRITING, BOOKKEEPING,

&c.—Persons of any age, however bad their writing, may in eight lessons acquire permanently an elegant and flowing style of penmanship, adapted either to professional pursuits or private correspondence. Bookkeeping by double entry, as practised in the Government, banking, and mercantile offices. Arithmetic, Short-hand, &c.—Apply to Mr. W. SMART, at his Sole Institution, 97a, Regent-street. Agent to the West of England Fire and Life Insurance Company.

## CHROMOS, OLEOGRAPHS, and FRAMES,

also every kind of Engravings, at half the usual prices. Handsome Frames for the Coloured Picture given with this Paper, 2s. 6d. Every description of Mouldings to the Trade. GEO. REES, 43, Russell-street, Covent-garden.

## SCRAPS for SCREENS and Scrap-Books.

Flowers, Fruit, Birds, Landscapes, &c., in great variety, from 1s. per sheet. WILLIAM BARNARD, 119, Edgware-road, London.

## WHITE WOOD ARTICLES, for

PAINTING, FERN-PRINTING, and DECALCOMANIE. Screens, Table-covers, Glove, Knitting, and Handkerchief Boxes, Paper Knives, Pins, &c. Price Lists on application. WM. BARNARD, 119, Edgware-road, London.

## NEW MUSIC.

## CIRO PINSUTI'S NEW SONGS.

I LOVE MY LOVE. Sung by Madame Liebhart. 4s.  
THE RAFT. For Contralto or Bass. 4s.  
Half price.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

## VIRGINIA GABRIEL'S NEWEST

SONGS.  
A SONG IN THE HEATHER. Sung by Madame Cora de Wilhelms. 4s.  
THE SHEPHERD'S SONG. From New Operetta. 4s.  
OH, WILLIE, BOY, COME HOME. Sung by Miss Fennell. 4s.  
Half price.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

## GOUNOD'S CELEBRATED SONGS.

THE BETTER LAND. The Poetry by Mrs. Hemans. 4s.  
OH! THAT WE TWO WERE MAYING. 4s.  
THE SEA HATH ITS PEARLS. 4s.  
Half price.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

## PALESTINE MARCH. E. L. HIME.

Continually played, with distinguished success, by the band of the Royal Horse Guards, under the direction of Mr. Charles Godfrey. This soul-stirring March for Piano free for 24 stamps. DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

## KUHNE'S ESMERALDA.—W. C. LEVEY'S

celebrated melody, "Esmeralda," admirably transcribed for the Pianoforte, by W. Kuhne. 4s. Sold at half price. DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

## MADAME LEMMENS-SHERRINGTON'S

SHAKE WALTZ and SCALE WALTZ, 4s. each (from her Six Vocal Studies, in the form of waltzes), sung with distinguished success at her concert, are sent free for 24 stamps each, by DUNCAN DAVISON, 244, Regent-street.

## ROBIN HOOD. Opera. By G. A.

MACFARREN. The whole of the Vocal and Instrumental Music, as performed at the Crystal Palace, may be had of all Music-sellers.

## G. A. MACFARREN'S OPERA ROBIN

HOOD, performed at the Crystal Palace.  
THE HUNTERS WAKE WITH THE EARLY MORN. Sung by Miss Palmer.

FROM CHILDHOOD'S DAWN. Sung by Mr. H. Corri.

MY OWN MY GUIDING STAR. Sung by Mr. Nordblom.

LIFE TO ME IS NO LONGER DEAR. Sung by Mr. Nordblom.

MY CHILD HAS FLEED. Sung by Mr. H. Corri.

TRUE LOVE, TRUE LOVE IN MY HEART. Sung by Miss Blanche Cole.

THE MONK WITHIN HIS CELL. Sung by Mr. Henry Connell.

ENGLISHMEN BY BIRTH ARE FREE. Sung by Mr. Nordblom.

BREWER and CO., 23, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

## BEDFORDSHIRE MIDDLE-CLASS

PUBLIC SCHOOL, Kempston, near Bedford.

Annual Fee, £33 10s. No Extras.

For particulars apply to the Secretary, Mr. T. W. TURNLEY, Bedford.

## EDUCATION.—ONGAR GRAMMAR

SCHOOL. Established 1811. Most healthy locality. Diet unlimited, and of the best. Unusual advantages offered. Terms, 30s. For Prospectus apply to the Principal.

## SOUTHSEA.—PIER HOTEL and

QUEEN'S HOTEL (under management). Splendid Sea Views, fine Pier and Esplanade, best Sea-Bathing in England, Military Bands.

The Queen's Hotel, reopened June 1, has been entirely refitted and beautified. Fine Croquet Lawns and Pleasure Grounds. MISS DARE, Manageress.

## MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TOURIST-TICKET ARRANGEMENTS, 1872.

Arrangements for the issue of First, Second, and Third Class Tourist Tickets will be in force from MAY 13 to OCTOBER 31, 1872. For particulars, see Time-Tables and Programmes issued by the Company. JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.

## E. DENT and CO., 61, Strand, W.C., and

34, Royal Exchange, E.C. Manufacturers of CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS to her Majesty, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H.L.M. the Emperor of Russia; Makers of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament—61, Strand; 34 and 35, Royal Exchange; and the Factory, Savoy-street, Strand, London.

## KEYLESS WATCHES. £1 10s., £2 2s.

£3 3s.; s.r. dust, damp tight; marvellous timekeepers. Well adapted for India. Small sizes for Ladies. Little gems. Illustrations, 4 stamps.

MILLIKEN and LAWLEY, 163, Strand.

## W. BARNARD begs to introduce his new

variety of Needlework, TOILE DAMASCENE. The work is simple, the effect rich and elegant. For particulars see article in "The Queen," May 25. Price on application.

119, Edgware-road, London.

## MARION and CO., 22 and 23, Soho-

square.—PHOTOGRAPHS.

Collections completed, arranged, mounted, titled, bound, framed, or portfolioed.

## MECHI'S WEDDING PRESENTS consist

of Dressing Cases, Dressing Bags, Work Boxes and Bags, Writing Cases, Jewel Cases, mediæval-mounted Writing Table Sets in wood and gilt, Albums, Papiermaché Tea Trays, Chests, and Caddies, portable Writing Cases, and Despatch Boxes; also an infinite variety of novelties to choose from.—112, Regent-street, W. Catalogues free. Mr. Mechi or his son attends personally daily.

## NORTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR

CHILDREN. 327, Hackney-road, E.

President—J. Gurney Barclay, Esq., 54, Lombard-street.

Chairman—Lord Frederick Fitzroy, 23, Grosvenor-street.

Treasurer—W. Leatham Barclay, Esq., 54, Lombard-street.

The New Premises will be opened by H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUISE and the MARQUIS OF LOBNE on FRIDAY, JUNE 23.

The Highness has kindly consented to receive prizes containing not less than five guineas each from children under fifteen years of age. This sum or donation of the same amount to the building fund of the hospital will entitle to two tickets of admission.

All communications from those inclined to contribute to be addressed without delay to the hon. sec., J. D. FRY, Esq., 12, Bishopsgate-street Without, E.C.

## STAMMERING and STUTTERING.—

Messrs. DANZIGER and CO., 75, Welbeck-street, W., effectually and permanently CURE all IMPEDIMENT of SPEECH, whether due to nervousness or other causes, irrespective of age or sex. No mechanical appliances used. The highest references and testimonials to be obtained on application. No fee unless benefit derived. Attendance Daily from Twelve to Three o'clock.—N.B. A limited number of Patients received into the Establishment at Upper Norwood.

## COLT'S NEW BREECH-LOADING,

LARGE-BORE DERINGER PISTOL can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Shoots accurately and with great force. Price 30s. New supply of superior Cartridges.

Address Colt's Firearms Company, 14, Pall-mall, London.

## SPORTING GUNS, RIFLES, and

REVOLVERS.—SPECIAL AUCTION SALE of 300 Lots, by Messrs. DEBENHAM, STORR, and SONS, 26, King-street, Covent-garden, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 28th inst. Catalogues gratis.

## NEW DOUBLE GERANIUMS, 12 fine

varieties, 6s.; 12 new var. Fuchsias, 3s.; 12 fine var. Phloxes, 3s.; 12 fine var. Golden Bicolor Geraniums, 6s.; 12 var. Coleus, 2s., package included, from B.W. KNIGHT, Florist, Battle, Sussex.

## ICE SAFES or REFRIGERATORS Fitted

with Water Tanks and Filters, and every modern Improvement. The New American Double-Wall Ice-Water Pitchers, American Butter-Dishes, for use with Ice, Champagne, Frappé Pails, Seltzogenes, Freezing Powders, &c. Illustrated Price-Lists free on application at sole office. THE WENHAM-LAKE ICE COMPANY, 123, Strand, London, W.C. (corner of Savoy-street).

## WHITE and SOUND TEETH are

indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box.—Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto."

## OROIDE of GOLD ALBERT CHAINS,

equal in appearance to 18-carat gold. Will wear a lifetime. Free for 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d.; long chains, 6s. 7d. and 7s. 6d.; wedding rings, 1s.; keepers, 1s.; gum rings, set with diamond, garnet, emerald, and ruby imitation stones, free 1s. stamps; two for 3s. stamps. Size of finger obtained by cutting hole in card. Brooch, 3s.; ear-rings, 3s.; scarf pins, 1s. 6d.; crosses, 1s. 6d.; necklets, 1s. 4d.; lockets, 1s. 6d.; sleeve-links, 1s. 3d.; shirt studs, 1s. 3d.; collarettes, 1s. 3d.; pencil-cases, 2s.; Albert keys, 2s.; bracelets, 3s. 6d.; scarf rings, 2s. 6d.; Circulars free.

W. HOLT, 33, All Saints-road, Westbourne Park, London, W.

## LADIES SHOPPING will find BAKER

and CRISP'S the most convenient, the most useful, the best-assorted, the freshest, the most fashionable, one of the largest, and most decidedly the cheapest Stock in London.

198, Regent-street.

## HEIGHT OF FASHION.

BAKER and CRISP'S CARRICKS, from 12s. 9d.

HEIGHT OF FASHION.—BAKER and CRISP'S POLONAISES, from 18s. 9d.

HEIGHT OF FASHION.—BAKER and CRISP'S COSTUMES, from 15s. 9d.

HEIGHT OF FASHION.—BAKER and CRISP'S SKIRTS, from 4s. 11d.

Engravings of "Height of Fashion" free.

## SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

Plain, Striped, and Fancy Silks, at BAKER and CRISP'S, Regent-street, from 20s. 6d. to 5s. Patterns free.

## JAPANESE SILKS! JAPANESE SILKS!

at BAKER and CRISP'S, for Dinner, Wedding, Morning, or general wear, from 18s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. Full Dress, Patterns free.

## BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

The Richest, Wildest, and most durable, from 25s. 6d. to 10s. BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street. Patterns free.

## MUSLINS, JACONETS, ORGANDIES.

Plain Organdies, all colours, Plain Jaconets, all colours, Printed Muslins, every novelty, Printed Organdies, every novelty, Patterns free.

## BAKER and CRISP'S

NEW FABRICS FOR THE SEASON. The largest variety in London, at the lowest prices, commencing at 6d. per yard (Patterns free)—viz., Arabian, Glacé, Egyptian Cloths, Silk Belonnes, Florence Silk, Warp Cloth, Havanah Cloths, Poplains, Delaines, Camlets, and a variety of Fancy Materials too numerous to quote. Patterns free, from 5s. 6d. to 2s. Full Dress, 198, Regent-street.

## NOTICE.—GRENADINES.—30,000 Yards

of JAPANESE GRENADINES, at 63d. yard, worth double. Also, the most beautiful and largest variety of Silk and other Grenadines, from 63d. to 233d. yard. Patterns free.

BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

## BAKER and CRISP'S NEW WASHING

FABRICS, viz.: Cretonnes des Indes, Mariposas, Chamberlaines, Indian Lawns, Fringed Tussore, Yacumites, Washing Creases, White Piques, and a hundred other fabrics, from 6d. per yard. Patterns free.—198, Regent-street.

## OUR REGISTERED CARRICKS.

Engravings free. Carricks in Cloth Grenadine Lace. Carricks in all Summer Materials. Costumes—the most lady-like variety. Costumes (The), at most economical prices. Polonaises.—The Largest and Best Stock in London. Killed, Planted, and Planted Skirts in every material. Engravings free.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

## MOURNING and HALF MOURNING

EXTRAORDINARY. Black and Black and White Fabrics, such as Grenadines and Washing Materials; also Mixed Fabrics in marvellous variety, from 6d. per yard. Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP.

## DOLLY VARDEN APRONS.

Useful and very pretty. 2s., post-free. BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

## THE LONDON OUTFITTING STORES,

128 and 129, Oxford-street, W. Manageress, Mrs. T. G. YOUNG. Surplus Stock now being cleared.

## GUARANTEED SAVING, 20 PER CENT.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, BABY LINEN, Dressing Gowns, Costumes, Hosiery, Gloves, Lace, Corsets, Crinolines, Wedding and Indian Outfits.

## CATALOGUES OF THE WHOLE STOCK

post-free on application. Mrs. T. G. YOUNG, 128 and 129, Oxford-street, W.

## SILK JACKETS and POLONAISE.

SEWELL and CO. are now SELLING a Lot of most fashionable models in SILK JACKETS and POLONAISE, at half the original prices.

REAL SEALSKIN JACKETS at Summer Prices. Ladies will find it most advantageous to purchase now Real Sealskin Jackets from Sewell and Co.'s Stock at a reduction of 30 per cent. The small catch of seals and the fearful loss by hurricanes will make them very dear in the winter.

## NOVELTIES for SUMMER

COSTUME, FETTES, and GARDEN PARTIES. SEWELL and CO. send Patterns free.

Grenadines. Printed Muslins. Toile de Rigas. Satin Bayes. Batistes. Yokohama Lawns.



## NEW MUSIC.

**GOUNOD'S NEW MARCHÉ ROMAINE** (Companion piece to the celebrated "Silver Trumpets"). Composed expressly for the Pope. Price, for Piano, Organ (with pedal obligato), or Harmonium, 3s.; Piano Duet, 4s.; Full Orchestra, 7s.; Septet, 2s. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

**THE EASIEST INSTRUCTION-BOOK EVER WRITTEN.** CHAPPELL'S NURSERY INSTRUCTION-BOOK for the PIANOFORTE, in Familiar Rhymes, very prettily illustrated, with Progressive Melodies. Very easily arranged, by E. F. RIMBAULT. Price 2s. 6d.; or, handsomely bound in cloth, gilt edges, &c., 4s. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

**FRAISES AU CHAMPAGNE VALSE.** Pour Piano. Par JULES KLEIN. The rage in Paris and throughout the Continent. Price 4s.; postage-free, 2s. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

**DAN GODFREY'S NEW WALTZ.** **LITTLE NELL.** A New Waltz, by DAN GODFREY (B. M. Gen. Guards), on "Little Nell," "Constance," and other favourite melodies, by George Linley. "This waltz will be heard at every dance." Price 4s.; postage-free, 2s. Solo or Duet. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

**COOTE'S OLD ENGLISH LANCERS.** A capital set of Lancers on Old English Ditties. By C. COOTE. Beautifully Illustrated. Price 3s. post-free, 2s. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

**AN ENTIRELY NEW WORK FOR MUSICAL EDUCATION.**

**MAYNARD'S MUSIC COPY-BOOKS** contain a Progressive Course of Instruction in Music, upon a system designed by WALTER MAYNARD. The Music Copy-Books will, it is believed, be equally useful to master and pupil, by relieving the former from the necessity of constantly repeating the same rules, and ensuring the gradual progress of the latter.

Parts I. and II. contain **RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC.** Part III. contains **INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PIANOFORTE.** Part IV. contains **INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PIANOFORTE.** Part V. contains **THE RUDIMENTS OF HARMONY.** Part VI. contains **INSTRUCTIONS IN VOCALISING, PART-SINGING, AND SINGING AT SIGHT.** Price Sixpence each; post-free for 7 stamps. "The system is of manifest value."—Daily Telegraph. "An admirable idea is developed in these copy-books, calculated to give immense assistance to young beginners, whether pianists, vocalists, or students of the science of harmony."—News of the World.—CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

**WILLIE'S SHIP.** New Song. Sung by Miss Edith Wynne. Composed by BERTHOLD TOURS. Price 3s.; post-free, 1s. 6d. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

**MOLLOY'S NEW SONG.** **FADED FLOWERS.** Words by Tom Hood; Music by JAMES L. MOLLOY. Sung by Madame Lemmens-Scherrington. Price 4s.; post-free, 2s. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

**OH! LET ME HEAR THY VOICE.** Words by Lieutenant-Colonel Wood; Music by ALBERTO RANDEGGER. Price 3s.; post-free, 1s. 6d. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

**COME WHERE THE WILLOWS BENDING WERE.** New Song. Words by Sir William Fraser, Bart.; Music by Sir JULIUS BENEDICT. Price 3s.; post-free, 1s. 6d.—CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

**SPECIMENS of all the following INSTRUMENTS** may be seen at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, Class 2. Illustrated and descriptive Catalogues may be had on application to the Clerk in charge, or to CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

**CHAPPELL and CO.'S SCHOOL-ROOM PIANOFORTE**, in Canadian Walnut or Mahogany Case, Price TWENTY GUINEAS. This instrument combines good quality of tone and excellence of workmanship. It has the merit of standing well in tune, and is capable of enduring hard school practice without going out of order.—ChapPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

**CHAPPELL and CO.'S STUDENT'S PIANOFORTE**, Five Octaves, F to F. Check Action, Trichord Treble. Price FIFTEEN GUINEAS. This instrument has been designed by Mr. John Hallah expressly for the use of Students, and will be found invaluable where space or portability is an object. The compass is quite sufficient for classical music—the whole of Mozart's and contemporaneous works being written within the five octaves F to F, as the pianofortes of that date did not exceed that compass. For Practice in Schools or Colleges they will be equally welcome, as more economical than using large and more expensive instruments.—ChapPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

**CHAPPELL and CO.'S CONDUCTOR'S PIANOFORTE**, Four octaves, C to C. Price TWELVE GUINEAS. Intended for leading Singing Classes and Choirs, or Elementary Instruction. The whole of Bach's 48 Preludes and Fugues can be played on this instrument. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

**CHAPPELL and CO.'S YACHT PIANINO**, with Folding Keyboard, Check Action, Trichord Treble. In solid Mahogany, or Black Canadian Walnut Case, THIRTY GUINEAS; or in Maple, THIRTY-FIVE GUINEAS. Constructed for Ships' Cabins, to occupy the smallest possible space, and to stand the damp of a sea voyage; the back is strengthened with iron bars and metallic plates, and the whole of the mechanism is of the best quality.—ChapPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

**CHAPPELL and CO.'S FULL COTTAGE PIANOFORTE**, Trichord throughout, Metallic Bars and Plate, Check Action, Seven Octaves, Italian Walnut Case, Carved Frames and Finesse, SEVENTY-FIVE GUINEAS. A rich and powerful toned instrument, with perfect and sympathetic touch, equal in power to a small grand. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

**CHAPPELL and CO.'S ORIENTAL MODEL PIANOFORTE**, Iron Frame, Trichord throughout, Check Action, Seven Octaves, Solid Walnut Case, FIFTY-FIVE GUINEAS; or in Solid Mahogany or Black Walnut Case, and Check Action, FORTY-THREE GUINEAS; with Plain Action, THIRTY-EIGHT GUINEAS. Made expressly to withstand the heat and moisture of extreme climates. Every part that is glued is also secured with screws. The felt on the hammers, &c., is fastened with pins. The back and silk frame are lined with perforated zinc, to keep out damp and insects, and every precaution taken that has been suggested by persons who have had many years' experience in the care of musical instruments in India and China. Testimonials of the durability of these instruments can be seen at 50, New Bond-street. The price includes—1, Packing-Cases of tin and wood; 2, A suitable tuning hammer or key; 3, A tuning-fork; 4, Some additional strings; 5, A Book on Tuning and preserving the instrument; 6, And the Carriage to the Dock. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

**CHAPPELL and CO.'S OBLIQUE PIANOFORTE**—Trichord throughout, Check Action, Iron Frame, Seven Octaves. The great merit of Pianos made with Diagonal Strings consists in the increased tone (which is equal to a Grand) and diminution of size. They are usually placed away from the wall. This, besides affording the facility of the vocalists facing the audience, allows the floor to act as a second sound-board, and the vibrations to spread equally throughout the room, instead of penetrating the next apartment. Prices, in various woods, from FIFTY GUINEAS upwards. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

**CHAPPELL and CO.'S MINIATURE ORGAN**, in Polished Walnut Case, Carved and Decorated. Compass, CC to G; General Swell; 2 Foot-blows; Swell Pedal for the Knee. Price SEVENTY-EIGHT GUINEAS. The tone of this instrument will be found softer and sweeter than any organ yet produced, and is still of sufficient power to fill a large-sized room. It is extremely easy to blow, and is placed on large casters, so that it can be wheeled about with the greatest facility. The space occupied is very little more than that for a Cottage Piano. German Pedals can be added at an extra cost of from Five to Ten Guineas.—ChapPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

**CHAPPELL and CO.'S CHANCEL ORGAN**, Four Stops. Made of the best-seasoned materials, and finished with the greatest care. Price SIXTY-FIVE GUINEAS.—ChapPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

**CHAPPELL and CO.'S DRAWING-ROOM ORGAN**, Twelve Stops, two rows of Keys, six composition Pedals, two-and-a-half octaves of German Pedals. Handsome case. TWO HUNDRED GUINEAS. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

**CHAPPELL and CO.'S NEW ORGAN HARMONIUMS**, From FIVE TO ONE HUNDRED and EIGHTY GUINEAS.

## NEW MUSIC.

**THE ALEXANDRE NEW SIX-GUINEA ORGAN HARMONIUM**, Solid Oak Case, Five Octaves, and Two Foot-Boards.

The ever-increasing musical culture of all classes of society has established so large a demand for free reed instruments that many makers have sprung up who offer articles of such inferior and nasal quality of tone that the title of Harmonium suggests to many lovers of music the nearest approach to an instrument of torture that can be met with in the present age. In the instruments now offered to the public the tone will be found divested of all that has hitherto been considered objectionable. This and has been obtained by using a larger and thicker tongue, and a new system of voicing, which renders the tone rich and organ-like. Another advantage in the new system is the increased strength of the reeds, and diminished liability to go out of tune by forcing the bellows. The new system is applied to all the large instruments with still greater effect, and without extra cost. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

**ALL the above INSTRUMENTS** are to be seen at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION; and a descriptive Catalogue may be had, on application to the Clerk in charge, or to CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

**CHAPPELL and CO.'S ORGAN HARMONIUMS** on the THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM.—These instruments have the round tone of the organ without the disadvantage of requiring tuning, with much quicker articulation than the American Organs, and at half the cost, at CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

**CHAPPELL and CO.'S CHURCH and DRAWING-ROOM ORGANS** on the THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM of HIRE, from 3s. 6d. per year, at CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street. Lists on application.

**CHAPPELL and CO.'S PIANOFORTES** for SALE. The Largest Stock in London, by Broadwood, Collard, Erard, ChapPELL, &c., new and secondhand, at CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

**CHAPPELL and CO.'S HARMONIUMS** for SALE, from 5s. to 100s. Alexandres, Wholesale Agents. Illustrated Catalogues on application. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

**ORGANS, ORGAN HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS, and ALEXANDRE HARMONIUMS**, may be compared together, for PURCHASE or HIRE, on the Three Years' System, at CHAPPELL'S, 50, New Bond-street.

**ORGANS for DRAWING-ROOM or CHURCHES**, from 45s. to 250s., for SALE or HIRE, on the Three-Years' System, at CHAPPELL'S, 50, New Bond-street.

**RECOMMENDED BY ALL THE PROFESSORS.** **THE DIGITORIO** (a small Dumb Piano—Patent).—This remarkable invention materially assists any person to play and become Perfect on the Pianoforte, Organ, or Harmonium, by strengthening and rendering the fingers independent in an incredibly short time; and can now be had (price 15s.; or, with ivory keys, 18s.) of the Sole Manufacturers, CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

**LISTENING.**—The new Contralto Ballad, composed by Madame BERGER-LASCHELLES. Post free for 18 stamps, of MILLS and CO., 140, New Bond-street.

**FRANCESCO BERGER'S newest Song**, I WEEP ALONE. Words by Adelaide A. Procter. "An exquisite setting of beautiful lines."—Review. Post-free for 24 stamps, of METZLER and CO., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

**GELMINA.** The New Opera. The Libretto by F. Rizzelli. The Music by PRINCE PONATOWSKI. Composed expressly for Madame Adeline Patti, and performed with great success at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. Complete, price 35s. "The last scene of all, in which Gelmina dies, was perhaps the most touching ever witnessed on our lyric stage."—Daily Telegraph. "There are many melodies that will unquestionably be heard apart from the opera. . . . The triumph of art was reserved for Madame Patti in the death scene of Gelmina."—Morning Post.

**SEPARATE VOCAL PIECES.** QUANDO LA MADRE. Sung by Madame Patti. 4s. PIU' VELOCE. Sung by Signor Naudin. 4s. LA TERRA, SENZA BELLA. Sung by Signor Cotogni. 4s. SIGNOR, LA MANO STENDERE. Prayer for Three Voices, 4s. QUANDO EI MI PARLA. Sung by Madame Patti. 4s. VIENTE LONTANO. Sung by Signor Naudin. 4s. DITE AL POVERO MIO SILVIO. Sung by Madame Patti. 4s. METZLER and CO., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

**THE FIRST LEAF (La Première Feuille).** Written by H. B. Farnie; Composed by G. LEFORT. This charming new ballad, sung by Madame Chaumont, at the St. James's Theatre, with enthusiastic applause, now ready, by post, 24 stamps. French and English words. METZLER and CO., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

**SANTLEY'S NEW SONG, THE SAILOR'S RETURN.** By HATTON. Sung by Mr. Santley during his late tour. Post-free, 24 stamps. METZLER and CO., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

**MY LOVE, HE STANDS UPON THE QUAY.** A charming and very effective new Song, by Madame Sainton-Dolby. Post-free, 24 stamps. METZLER and CO., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

**THE HOLLOW OAK.** New Song for Contralto. By Madame Sainton-Dolby. Post-free, 24 stamps. METZLER and CO., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

**SLEEP ON, AND DREAM OF ME.** A very pretty New Song, by LOUISA GRAY. Published in two keys, D and B flat. Post-free, 24 stamps. METZLER and CO., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

**VIRGINIA GABRIEL'S NEW SONGS.** PEARL. THE OPAL RING (two keys). BERYL (two keys). Post-free, 24 stamps each. METZLER and CO., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

**THE AMERICAN ORGAN TUTOR.** By RIMBAULT. Contains full instructions for every variety of these beautiful instruments, and a choice Selection of Music especially arranged to show all the effects of which they are capable. Price 3s.; post-free, 30 stamps. METZLER and CO., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

**MASON and HAMLIN'S AMERICAN ORGANS.**—Three of these magnificent instruments may be seen at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION. Illustrated Lists, post-free, of the Sole Agents for the United Kingdom. METZLER and CO., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

**MASON and HAMLIN'S AMERICAN ORGANS.**—New effects, with pipes, automatic swell, improved vox humans, octave complex, euphone, &c. Illustrated Lists post-free. Sole Agents, METZLER and CO., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

**MASON and HAMLIN'S AMERICAN ORGANS** on the THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM. Illustrated Lists, with terms, on application. Testimonials from the most eminent Musicians and Organists. METZLER and CO., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

**ALEXANDRE'S HARMONIUMS.**—An immense stock of these instruments, with the new broad reed, which produces an organ-like quality of tone, from 6s., at the Wholesale Agents, METZLER and CO., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

**ALEXANDRE'S HARMONIUMS.**—A number of SECONDHAND INSTRUMENTS for Sale. Illustrated Lists post-free. METZLER and CO., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

**MUSICAL BOXES** by NICOLE and other Geneva Manufacturers at the International Exhibition. A splendid Box, with mechanical Singing Bird, 40s. Exhibited by the Wholesale Agents, METZLER and CO., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W., where a very large and varied stock may be seen.

**MUSICAL BOX DEPOT** for NICOLE FRERES' celebrated instruments. A very choice selection of Boxes, playing the most popular Airs. Lists of Tunes and Prices gratis and post-free.—11 and 12, Cornhill, London.

## NEW MUSIC.

**NEW PIANOFORTE SOLO** by POLYDOR DE VOS. LOIN DE TOI (Méditation). 4s. J. B. CRAMER and CO., 201, Regent-street, W.

**VALSE LEGERE.** J. BERTRAM. For Piano. 4s. This charming Valse, composed by Auguste Mey, may also be had as a Song. 3s. J. B. CRAMER and CO., 201, Regent-street, W.

**NEW DUET FOR SOPRANO AND CONTRALTO.** **THE WEAVERS OF BRIANZA.** Bordese. 4s. With English and Italian Words. J. B. CRAMER and CO., 201, Regent-street, W.

**SUNG BY ALL THE PRINCIPAL BARITONES.** **THE TROOPER.** ALFRED PLUMPTON. 4s. "One of the most taking songs lately published."—Review. 4s. J. B. CRAMER and CO., 201, Regent-street, W.

**LOUISA GRAY'S NEW SONG FOR TENOR.** **FORGOTTEN.** In G. 4s. Also published in E flat for Ladies' Voices. J. B. CRAMER and CO., 201, Regent-street, W.

**JOHN BLOCKLEY'S LATEST SONGS.** **MY DREAMS.** "I dream of thee." 4s. FAR OUT AT SEA. 4s. J. B. CRAMER and CO., 201, Regent-street, W.

**W. F. TAYLOR'S NEW SONGS.** O' LIST! TO THE SONG BIRD. 3s. THE FLOWER and THE STAR. 3s. DAMASK ROSES BRIGHTLY BLOOMING. 3s. J. B. CRAMER and CO., 201, Regent-street, W.

**SUNG BY MISS HELEN DALTON.** **A MIDNIGHT SONG.** By J. L. ROECKEL. A song universally admired. 4s. J. B. CRAMER and CO., 201, Regent-street, W.

**SUNG BY MADAME TREBELL-BETTINI.** **L'AIMER TOUJOURS.** (Mélodie.) J. BLUMENTHAL. 4s. J. B. CRAMER and CO., 201, Regent-street, W.

**VALSE LEGERE (VOCAL).** A. MEY. 3s. Also, Arranged as a Pianoforte Solo, by J. BERTRAM. 4s. In the Press, with English and Italian Words. J. B. CRAMER and CO., 201, Regent-street, W.

**SUNG BY MADAME TREBELL-BETTINI.** **AMOR PER GIOCO.** G. MURATORI. 4s. Moncar di fede. 4s. J. B. CRAMER and CO., 201, Regent-street, W.

**MUSIC.**—J. B. CRAMER and CO. have the largest and most varied collection of Music, by all the different London and Paris publishers, which they supply at half price. Orders from the country are sent post-free if accompanied by a remittance.—J. B. CRAMER and CO., 201, Regent-street, W.

**NOTICE.**—ALL MUSIC at HALF PRICE. The best Editions sent post-free, bound works excepted. Stamps or post-office order in advance. Lists free on application. HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

**NEW and POPULAR DANCE MUSIC.** By COOTE. New Burlesque Valse. Troopers' Quadrille. Lella Valse. Little Coquette Valse. Masquerade Lancers. Pretty Kitty Quadrille. Half price, 24 stamps; Solo or Duet, 30. Dolly Varden Galop. Just Out Galop. 18 stamps, Solo; Duet, 30 stamps.

**NEW WALTZ.**—LONDON SOCIETY, by C. COOTE, Jun., played at all the Nobility's Balls, will be the favourite of the season. 24 stamps. Illustrated. HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

**MOTHER SAYS I MUSN'T.**—An original and most amusing Comic Song. By G. W. HUNT. Sung nightly by George Leybourne, fairly causing the audience 18 stamps.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street.

**SOLDIER OF FORTUNE.** The new Baritone Song by F. CAMPANA. Sung by Signor Foli at all the concerts, and bids fair to rival his celebrated song of "The Scout." 24 stamps.—HOPWOOD and CREW.

**POPULAR PIANOFORTE MUSIC.** THE MUSICAL BOX. (No. 1, very popular.) I. LIEBICH. 4s. THE SNUFF BOX. (Extravaganza.) I. LIEBICH. 4s. THE BIRD ORGAN. (Scherzo Extravaganza.) I. LIEBICH. 3s. All post-free at half price. London: Sole Publishers, ROBERT COCKS and CO.

**NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC.** Gratis and postage-free. A CATALOGUE (Part II.) of ROBERT COCKS and CO.'s Latest Publications (14th Edition). Also a Catalogue of High-Class Music—400 volumes. London: New Burlington-street.

**OH, CHIDE NOT MY HEART.** Song. By W. T. WRIGHTON, made so popular by Madame Berger Lascellès's exquisite interpretation. "Singing masters would do well to notice this morceau."—Vide Bath Gazette. 3s.; post-free at half price.—London: Sole Publishers, ROBERT COCKS and CO.

**HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUCTIONS** FOR THE PIANOFORTE. 836th Edition. 4s.; free by post for 28 stamps. "It is unapproached by anything of the kind that has hitherto been produced."—Oriental Circular. Appendix to Ditto, by GEORGE W. WEST, 5s.; post-free for 33 stamps.—London: Sole Publishers, ROBERT COCKS and CO., New Burlington-street.

**THY VOICE IS NEAR.** Ballad. By W. T. WRIGHTON, Composer of "Her bright smile haunts me still," &c. 4s. A very sweet song, by an always welcome composer.—City Press. The same for the Pianoforte. By BRIDLEY RICHARDS. 3s. THE SNOWDROP. Ballad. By the Composer of "Her bright smile haunts me still." 3s. London: Sole Publishers, ROBERT COCKS and CO., New Burlington-street.

**THE BAND AT A DISTANCE.** **MARCH for the PIANOFORTE.** By J. PRIDHAM, Composer of "The Sailor's Dream," "The Soldier's Farewell," and "The Soldier's Return," &c. 3s.; free by post for 18 stamps. London: Sole Publishers, ROBERT COCKS and CO., New Burlington-street. Order of all Musicians.

**FILMER and SON'S DINING-TABLES,** Sideboards, Dinner-Waggon, &c.—The largest assortment of Dining and Drawing Room Furniture in the United Kingdom to be seen, ready for delivery, at their Show-Rooms and Galleries, 31 and 32, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W. Plans taken and estimates given free of charge. All articles are of the best manufacture, and marked in plain figures.

**WATCHES.—GOLDSMITH'S** ALLIANCE, Limited, WATCHMAKERS, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London (opposite the Bank). First-class Patent Detached Lever Watches, with the latest improvements and maintaining power to continue going whilst being wound, recommended for accuracy and durability. Every Watch is warranted. PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES. Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial, and seconds—£4 14 0 Ditto, jewelled in four holes and capped — 6 8 0 Ditto, the finest quality, jewelled in six holes — 8 8 0 Silver Watches, in Hunting Cases, 10s. 6d. extra. GOLD WATCHES—SIZE FOR LADIES. Patent Lever Watch, with gold dial, jewelled — 11 11 0 Ditto, with richly engraved case — 12 13 0 Ditto, with very strong case, and jewelled in four holes — 14 14 0 GOLD WATCHES—SIZE FOR GENTLEMEN. Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, seconds, and capped — 13 13 0 Ditto, jewelled in six holes, and gold balance — 18 18 0 Gold Watches, in Hunting Cases, 23s. extra. List of Prices, with Remarks on Watches, gratis and post-free.

**SPECIAL MACHINE-MADE JEWELLERY,** IN 18-CARAT GOLD. ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES and CLOCKS.

Quality of Gold guaranteed on the Invoices. Each article marked in plain figures. Illustrated Catalogue and Price-List post-free for two stamps. Mr. STREETER, 37, Conduit-street, Bond-street, W.

## NEW MUSIC.

**RICHARD WAGNER'S LOHENGRIN.** The Royal Edition is ready this day, with German, Italian, and English Words. The English adaptation by John Oxenford is printed as a poem at the commencement of the volume, as well as under the music. The Italian version is the same that has lately been performed with so much success at the theatres in Italy, and which is about to be used at the Opera-Houses in London. Double volume, 400 pages, price 5s., paper; 7s. 6d., cloth. London: BOOSEY and CO., Holles-street.

**LADY, LOOK DOWN.** The celebrated Serenade from Offenbach's "Geneviève de Brabant." Encores twice every evening at the Philharmonic Theatre. To be had for Two Voices, or as a Song. Price 4s. And Arranged for the Pianoforte by Brinley Richards, price 3s. Also, New Editions of the popular buffo songs from "Geneviève," "A Cup of Tea" (a temperance stave), and the "Gendarmes' Song." Price 4s. each. BOOSEY and CO., Holles-street.

**NONE BUT I CAN SAY.** New Ballad. By ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Composed expressly for and sung by Miss d'Anka at the Court Theatre. Price 4s. BOOSEY and CO., Holles-street.

**MY TRUE LOVE HAS MY HEART.** Song. The Words by Sir Philip Sidney; the Music by J. BLUMENTHAL. Sung by Milla Thénia, at Mr. Kuhe's concert, with the greatest possible success. Price 4s.—BOOSEY and CO.

**MARGUERITE.** New Song. By F. H. COWAN. Sung by Madame Trebell-Bettini at all the principal concerts of the season. Price 4s.—BOOSEY and CO.

**DREAMS.** By MOLLOY. To be sung by Mr. Sims Reeves, next week, at the Surrey Gardens Concerts. Price 4s. BOOSEY and CO., Holles-street.

**COOTE'S COX AND BOX QUADRILLE,** on Sullivan's celebrated Operetta. Performed at all the balls of the season. COOTE'S MY AUNT'S QUADRILLE, on Molloy's Operetta. Price 4s. each.—BOOSEY and CO., Holles-street.

**MY AUNT'S SECRET.** Operetta. By F. C. Burnand and J. L. MOLLOY. Performed at the Royal Gallery of Illustration. Cheap Edition, complete. Price 2s. 6d. BOOSEY and CO., Holles-street.

**KUHE'S GENEVIEVE**—Brilliant Fantasia on Offenbach's celebrated Opera, "Geneviève de Brabant." For Pianoforte. Price 4s.—BOOSEY and CO., Holles-street.

**BOOSEY and CO.'S PIANOFORTES,** 19s., 26s., and 45s. Excellent instruments for touch, tone, and durability. Also Pianofortes by Erard, Broadwood, and others. For Hire or on the Three-Years' System. Indian Model Pianos, 21s. to 90s.—24, Holles-street, W.

**PIANOFORTES for HIRE and for SALE,** from 25s. upwards.—JOHN BROADWOOD and SONS, 33 Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square, W. Manufactory, 34, Horseferry-road, Westminster.

**FLORILINE!**—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline is purely vegetable, and the greatest Toilet discovery of the age. May be had of any respectable Chemist or Perfumer in the world, at 2s. 6d. per Bottle. Prepared by H. C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London. See certificate of Dr. Attfield on every bottle.

**D. R. DE JONGH'S** (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium) **LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.**

The true test of excellence, practical experience during the last twenty years in all parts of the world, has conclusively proved **DR. DE JONGH'S OIL** to be **THE ONLY COD-LIVER OIL** which is **ABSOLUTELY PURE,** **NATURALLY FREE FROM NAUSEOUS FLAVOUR,** and which possesses in their full strength **ALL THE PRECIOUS CURATIVE PROPERTIES** of this inestimable remedy.

**DR. DE JONGH'S COD-LIVER OIL** has therefore obtained in all countries the **ONLY REWARDS** which really indicate the superior merits of a medicine—namely, the special recommendation of the most distinguished members of the Faculty, and a public appreciation alike without precedent and without parallel.

As the Remedy for **CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST,** **DR. DE JONGH'S COD-LIVER OIL** stands pre-eminent.

As the Restorative in **GENERAL DEBILITY,** **DR. DE JONGH'S COD-LIVER OIL** has no equal.

As the Tonic for **WEAK CHILDREN,** **DR. DE JONGH'S COD-LIVER OIL** is unrivalled.

The following few select opinions will afford some illustration of the overwhelming weight of medical and scientific testimony of the highest character which can be adduced to show **THE SUPERIORITY OF DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.**

**DR. EDWARD SMITH, F.R.S.** Medical Officer to the Poor-Law Board of Great Britain. "We think it a great advantage that there is one kind of Cod-Liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—the Light-Brown Oil supplied by Dr. DE JONGH."

**DR. LETHBRIDGE,** Medical Officer of Health to the City of London. "In all cases I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S Cod-Liver Oil possessing the same set of properties, among which the presence of choleic compounds, and of iodine in a state of organic combination, are the most remarkable."

**DR. LANKESTER, F.R.S.** Coroner for Central Middlesex. "I deem the Cod-Liver Oil sold under Dr. DE JONGH'S guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."

**DR. EDGAR SHEPPARD,** Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College. "Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils."

**DR. GRANVILLE, F.R.S.** Author of "The Spas of Germany." "Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil."

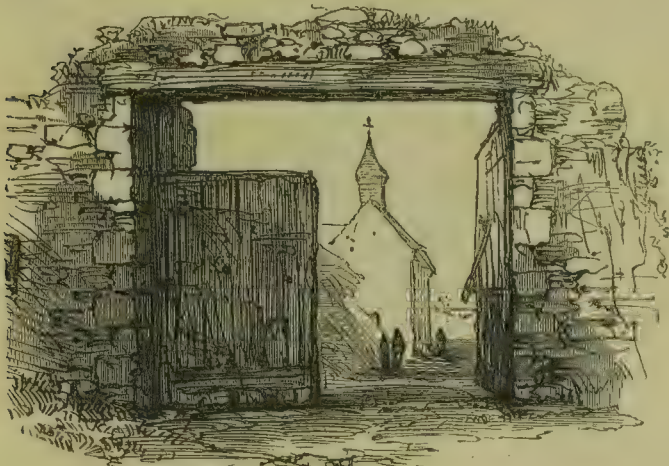
**EDWIN CANTON, Esq., F.R.C.S.** Senior Surgeon to Charing-cross Hospital. "I find Dr. DE JONGH'S Cod-Liver Oil to be much more efficacious than other varieties of the same medicine which I have also employed with a view to test their relative superiority."</



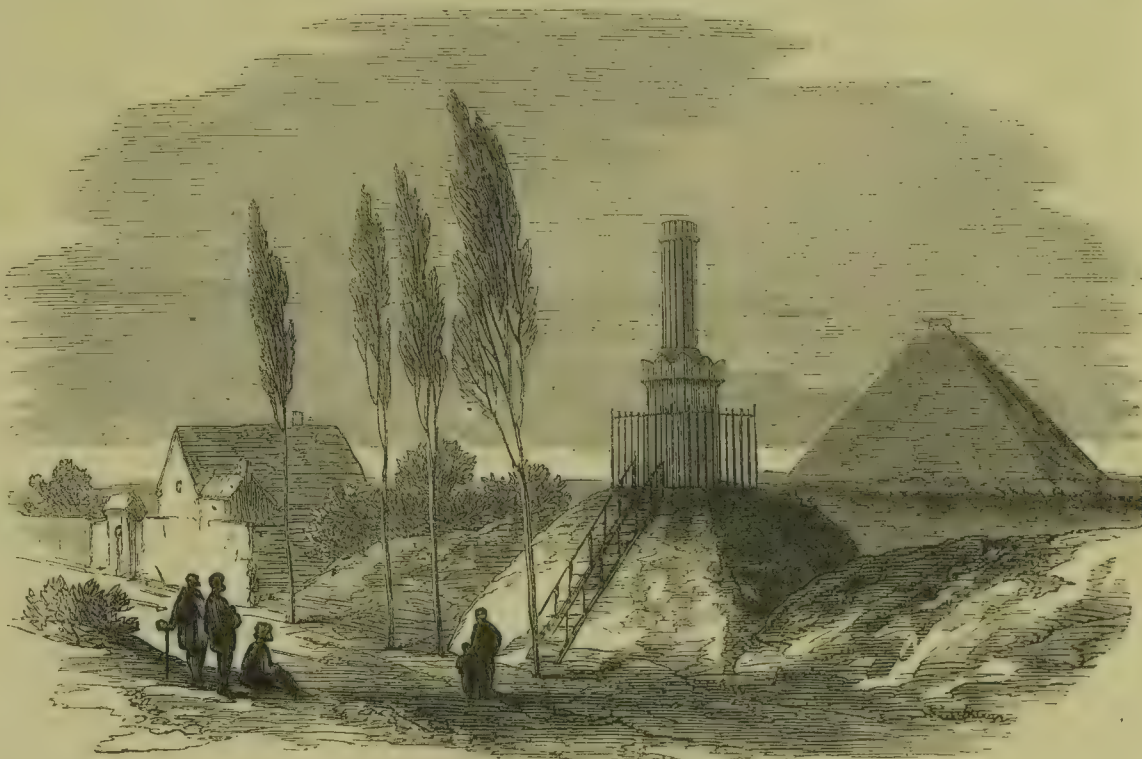
## Leaves from a Sketch-Book.

## WATERLOO.

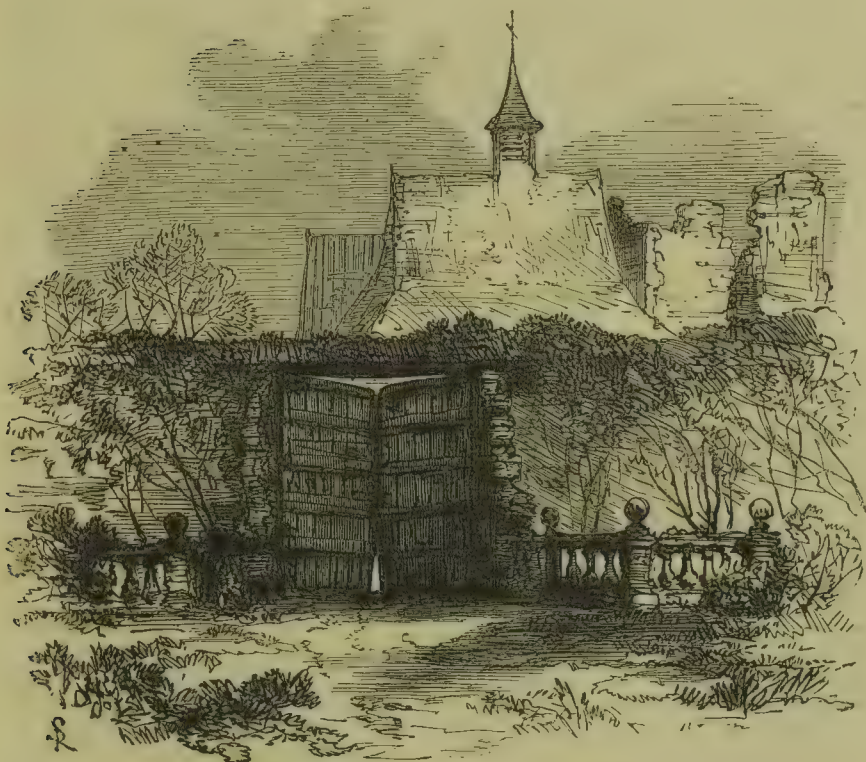
There is no spot of ground on the Continent of Europe more likely to be visited with feelings of national self-complacency by the Englishmen, Scotchmen, Welshmen, and Irishmen of this United Kingdom, for many years to come, than the battle-field of Waterloo. It was there, fifty-seven years ago last Tuesday, being the 18th of June, 1815, which was a Sunday, that the allied British, Hanoverian, Dutch, and Belgian troops, under Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, made their famous stand across the road from the French frontier to Brussels, fighting nine hours and defeating every attack of Napoleon's finest army, until Blucher with his



GATEWAY OF HOUGOMONT.



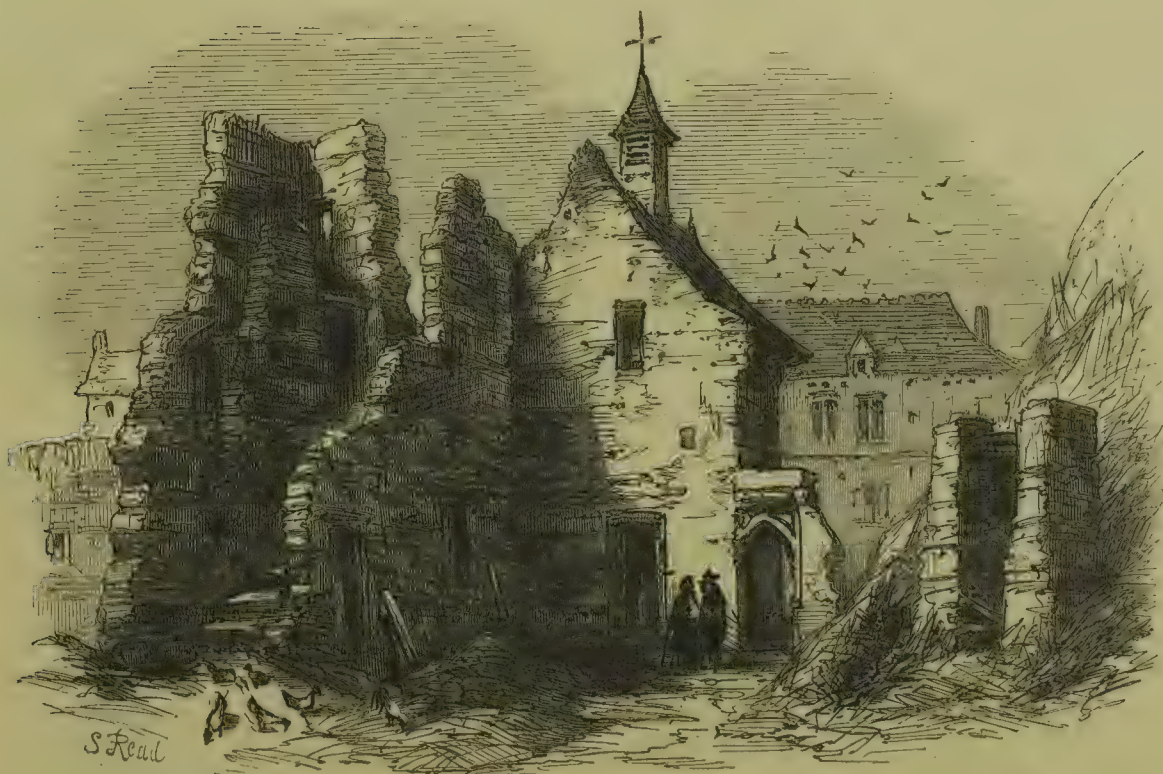
MONUMENTS ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.



KITCHEN GARDEN OF HOUGOMONT.



SUMMIT OF THE MOUND, WITH BELGIAN LION.



COURTYARD OF HOUGOMONT.



SHATTERED TREE NEAR THE ORCHARD OF HOUGOMONT.



Prussians came in the evening to help and finish the decisive rout, which saved the world from a military despotism once more. This was a good day's work, and we have a right to be soberly proud of it, while devoutly hoping that we shall never be called upon to repeat its performance. The present aspect of Waterloo, or rather of the battle-field near that village, is partially illustrated by the few sketches we have engraved.

Ten miles south of Brussels, on the high road to Charleroi, where that road emerges from the forest of Soignies, is the village of Waterloo; and the hamlet of Mont St. Jean is two miles farther on. A low ridge or range of hills, running east and west, is crossed at Mont St. Jean; it presents a steep face to the south; and nearly parallel with this ridge, on that front, is the cross road from Nivelles to Wavre. This was the position chosen by Wellington. His line of battle was about two miles long. In the rear of his army was Mont St. Jean, where the main high road from Brussels to Charleroi, running due south, meets a branch road to the right hand, which goes to Nivelles. These two roads, and the cross road from Nivelles to Wavre, form an irregular triangle upon the rising ground, which was occupied by Wellington's centre and right wing. His left wing, somewhat thrown back, extended eastward along or above the road to Wavre. It was in that direction he expected to be joined by Blücher; and he was not disappointed, though the Prussians were delayed, by unforeseen accidents, till Wellington had beaten the French without them. The army of Napoleon, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, was drawn up in a crescent form, extending two miles and a half from the left wing to the right, upon another ridge of high ground directly opposite that held by Wellington. Its centre was the farm of La Belle Alliance, on the main Brussels and Charleroi high road. The space left between the hostile armies was scarcely above three quarters of a mile. This ground, then as now, lying mostly open, with few hedges, is an undulating plain, with fields of grain and green crops, divided by the main high road, which crosses it from north to south. In its western part is the château, or rural mansion, of Hougomont, with its garden, orchard, and wood, near the Nivelles road. In the centre of the whole battle-field, on the main high road, half a mile from La Belle Alliance, and near the bottom of the slope beneath Wellington's position, is the farm of La Haye Sainte. In the eastern portion of the battle-field, on the side towards the French position, the ground rises forward of that position, from La Belle Alliance to the hamlet of Papelotte, opposite Wellington's left. Such was the actual fighting-ground, not much more than two miles in length and less than a mile in breadth. We have next to see what forces on each side were engaged.

Those under the Duke of Wellington's command amounted to less than 69,000 men, 12,000 being cavalry and 5600 artillery, with 156 guns. He had left a detachment of 17,000 at Hal, ten miles west of the Charleroi road, to prevent the French moving that way upon Brussels, in his rear, and so turning his position. He had fallen back on Waterloo from Genappe and Quatre Bras, farther on the road to Charleroi, since the fight at Quatre Bras two days before. That fight, on the Friday, June 16, was a decided repulse of the French left wing, under Marshal Ney, which attacked the British, Dutch, and German contingents, simultaneously with Napoleon's more successful attack on the Prussians at Ligny. The marching movements of the armies on the next day, the 17th, were such as led naturally to the great action of Waterloo. Napoleon, finding that Wellington still held the Brussels road against him, left the pursuit of Blücher to Grouchy, with 33,000 men. The Emperor, joining Ney to himself, with 72,000 of his best troops, including 15,000 cavalry and 240 guns, followed the British commander.

The two armies lay on the field in each other's presence on the Saturday night, drenched with pouring rain, and set about the battle next morning in a very leisurely manner. Wellington put his troops in line at eight o'clock, but Napoleon was in no hurry. An hour or so later, having come from the farmhouse of Caillou, where he had passed the night, he treated himself to a grand parade of all his troops. It is described as a splendid sight, which was quite visible to those on the British side. Wellington's troops, on the contrary, were mostly hidden, in their position, from the eyes of the French, by the brow of the hill in their front, the ground sloping down to their rear at Mont St. Jean. Napoleon, about eleven o'clock, gave orders for the commencement of the fight. He got a mattress, from the farmhouse, laid upon the wet ground, on the hillock a few hundred yards behind La Belle Alliance; a table and chair were placed on the mattress; and there sat Napoleon for hours, with a map placed before him, looking over the whole battle, and directing every part of it by notes or messages. Wellington, meanwhile, was on horseback, riding to and fro along the ridge of ground held by his army, and speaking to each division or brigade where his personal encouragement was needed.

The best of the English infantry were posted to the right, above Hougomont, and in the right centre. Here were the two brigades of Foot Guards, Byng's and Maitland's, under Sir George Cooke, with their light companies advanced in the grounds of Hougomont. The 14th, 23rd, and 51st Regiments, forming Colonel Mitchell's brigade, were at the right and rear of the Guards. Colin Halkett's brigade, the 30th, 33rd, 69th, and 73rd, stood on the Guards' left. Then came the Hanoverians, under Kielmansegg, and Ompteda's German Legion, excellent troops, reaching to the centre, at the main high road, near La Haye Sainte. The farm of La Haye Sainte was held by one battalion of the German Legion, under Major Baring. Along the eastern part of the ridge, Wellington's front line to his left was continued by Sir T. Picton's division, the brigades of Kempt and Sir Denis Pack, with Bylandt's Dutch-Belgians placed forward, half way down the slope, at the interval between the two brigades of British troops. These were, of Kempt's, the 32nd, 79th, 28th, and part of the 95th; of Pack's, the 1st, 42nd, 92nd, and 44th. The remainder of the infantry in the left wing consisted of more Hanoverians, under Best and Vincke; Belgians, under Perponcher; and other foreign troops, under Prince Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar. There was a reserve of infantry behind the Guards, in rear of the right centre, and resting on the Nivelles road. It consisted of Sir F. Adam's British brigade, the 52nd, 71st, and part of the 95th Rifles; and two German brigades, under Duplat and Hugh Halkett. There was also Sir John Lambert's brigade, the 27th, 40th, and 4th regiments. The cavalry, which formed Wellington's second line, was in five brigades. Of these, right and left of the main road through the centre, were the Horse Guards (Blue), Life Guards, and 1st Dragoon Guards, under Lord Edward Somerset, to the right; and the 1st Royal Dragoons, the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, and the 2nd (Scots Greys) Dragoons, forming the "Union Brigade" of English, Irish, and Scottish horsemen, under Sir W. Ponsonby, to the left. In rear of the right wing of infantry were the 7th and 15th Hussars and 13th Light Dragoons, under Sir Colquhoun Grant. The 23rd Light Dragoons, and a German cavalry regiment, under Dörnberg, with the unhappy Cumberland Hussars (which ran away in the battle), besides Arenschildt's

German hussars, and some Dutch and Belgian horse, supported the centre. The light cavalry brigades of Vandeleur and Vivian were at first stationed far to the left, but were moved into the field at a later period; they were the 11th, 12th, and 16th Light Dragoons, the 10th and 18th Hussars, and the 1st Hussars of the German Legion. The total number of British soldiers engaged was 24,000; and of the German Legion, 5800, belonging to the British Army. The Dutch and Belgians amounted to nearly 17,800; the remaining 21,000 were Hanoverians, Nassauers, and Brunswickers. Little more than one third of Wellington's army consisted of his own countrymen.

It would be interesting to notice the parts they took, each brigade respectively, in the long day's conflict. But the places must be described with this view. Hougomont, defended by some light companies of the Grenadier Guards, and of the Coldstreams and Scots Fusiliers, with the aid, latterly, of some Brunswickers and Nassauers, was the object of repeated fierce attacks, from the very beginning of the battle, soon after 11 a.m., to the hour of the advance of the Imperial Guard, about 7.30 p.m. The château, farmhouse, barn, and stables, a substantial mass of buildings, but now in ruins, stand on the west side of a large orchard, surrounded by tall and thick hedges, with a deep ditch along the north side. On the south side of the orchard, which has its strong hedge set with bushes, was the wood, extending above 300 yards, and then full of large trees, which made an effectual screen for the house and garden. The trees have long since been cut down, but the hedges around the wood remain to show where it was. Two or three inclosed fields border this wood, and their fences gave some cover to the attacking parties. Within the same inclosure as the orchard, but adjoining the house, is a large garden with a brick wall 8 ft. high. The proper approach to Hougomont is by an avenue from the Nivelles road; there is a gate on the north side, and a larger gate on the south to a path through the wood. It will now be understood how every attempt of the French to capture this position was repelled. Again and again they swarmed into the wood, despite a shell-fire from our horse artillery above; they tried to get over the hedge into the orchard, but were smitten by the musketry fire of our soldiers, at short range, from the top of the garden wall, and through loopholes in it. A scaffolding had been hastily put up, along the inner side of the wall, to enable the Guards to fire over it. Sometimes the enemy tried to storm a gap in the hedge, but were met by the bayonets of the Guards and thrust back into the wood. The garrison of the house and garden was commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Macdonnell; our soldiers in the orchard and wood were led by Lord Saltoun. They were reinforced, upon occasion, from the two brigades of Guards on the hill north of Hougomont. Nowhere was the struggle more obstinately maintained. Generals Guilleminot and Foy used up twenty-two battalions here. Sometimes they effected a rush into the orchard, when its defenders would retire to the hedge and ditch on the north side, and, there finding cover, would sweep the orchard with a fire crossed by that of their comrades from the garden wall. The farmyard gate, though strongly barricaded, was once forced half open, but was again closed by the strong arms of a few officers—Colonel Macdonnell, Captain Wyndham, Ensigns Gooch and Hervey, and Sergeant Graham, of the Coldstream Guards. Hougomont was hotly shelled by Piré's batteries on the Nivelles-road, and the house was set on fire, but its brave garrison never flinched. This locality is so memorable a feature of the battle-field, that we have dwelt upon it more largely than we need in other parts.

The first grand attack on Wellington's line was made at half-past one in the afternoon. It took place in the ground east of the main road and La Haye Sainte, and was directed against Picton's division. The French batteries were advanced to the rising ground between La Belle Alliance and Papelotte, firing over the heads of the French attacking force, which was formed in four massive columns. It is small blame to Bylandt's Dutch-Belgians, who had a frightfully exposed position, if they turned and ran behind the brigades of Pack and Kempt on the hill. Then began a most spirited combat. The French, taken in flank by the fire of the 95th Rifles from the gravel-pits at La Haye Sainte, were also charged with the bayonet; and their confusion was increased by Lord Uxbridge sending the 2nd Life Guards, the Scots Greys, and other British cavalry to cut them up in the plain. Brilliant deeds of personal valour were here achieved, and many heroes fell, amongst whom were Picton himself, Sir W. Ponsonby, and the Colonels of three regiments of horse, not forgetting "Shaw, the Life Guardsman."

The French attack on the centre, sometime in the afternoon, resulted in the capture of La Haye Sainte. But Napoleon could not follow up this advantage, because all his infantry of the Line was broken and demoralised by the failures elsewhere. He had to keep a reserve of infantry for the coming Prussians. He had nothing to use at this time of the day, but cavalry alone. Ten thousand horsemen—cuirassiers, lancers, and chasseurs—were therefore collected by Ney in the space west of the Charleroi road, between La Haye Sainte and Hougomont. Half these at once, and then the other half, dashed upon the solid squares of British and German infantry, formed by the brigades of Colin Halkett, Kielmansegg, and Ompteda, supported by those of Du Plat, Adam, Hugh Halkett, and Grant, with the Brunswickers, moved up from the rear left. A terrible artillery fire was at the same time directed against these squares. It was the second grand attack of the day, between five and six o'clock. During a whole hour the furious cavalry charges went on, dashing between and around the squares of British infantry, over the plateau beyond the Wavre road, and across the slope in front towards Hougomont. The British artillerymen had left their guns to seek shelter in the squares, upon which the French horse could make no impression. Each square was a living fortress, crossing its fire with that of the next, and receiving every charge with levelled bayonets. The French squadrons jostled each other in some confusion. They were now charged by the English cavalry, from the rear of the left centre, and were driven tumultuously down the slope. The 1st Foot Guards, with the 52nd and 95th, followed them into the plain and persecuted them with a severe fire.

Meanwhile, the Prussian army from Wavre came in sight, at the eastern extremity of the field. Its advanced corps, that of Bulow, was already engaged, on Napoleon's right flank. Napoleon had no more time to lose. He rallied all his forces, with the reserves, for a grand final attack on the whole line of Wellington. Half the Imperial Guard withstood the Prussians at Planchoit, in the rear of his right wing; but the other half were led by Ney against the British right. Napoleon himself mounted; and rode part of the way with them. The assault on Hougomont was renewed, at the same time, with more violence than ever. Wellington, to resist the formidable attack prepared on his right, massed his best troops in the narrow triangular space between the Wavre and Nivelles roads and the main road from La Haye Sainte to Mont St. Jean. Maitland's brigade of Guards lay down behind the brow of the hill till the Imperial Guard came up close. It was then the Duke gave the famous word, "Up, Guards, make ready!" Our

men sprang up and stood, four deep, within a few yards of the astonished French, pouring a destructive fire upon them, and then charging with the bayonet. Part of Sir Colin Halkett's brigade, the 69th and 33rd, supported Maitland's Guards to the left. The Imperial Guard was broken and put to flight. Meanwhile, Sir F. Adam's brigade, to the right of our Guards, encountered a second column of those picked French troops. They were completely routed by Sir John Colborne with the 52nd, supported by the 71st and 95th Regiments, which drove them half a mile across the plain from Hougomont to the Charleroi road.

The battle was now won. It was a quarter to eight o'clock in the evening. The Duke of Wellington, seeing the French everywhere repulsed and giving way, waved his hat as a signal for the whole army to charge. Down the slope of that ridge of high ground, which they had so well defended, came the British, Hanoverians, Belgians, Dutchmen, and others, like a flood wave descending into the plain. Never was a field more fairly earned. It was yielded by the French in no disgraceful manner. Napoleon rallied his shattered troops in three squares on the hill of La Belle Alliance, but only to cover his retreat. This might have been effected in good order if he had had only Wellington's army to deal with then. But Marshal Blücher, with 50,000 Prussians eager to take revenge for Ligny, was by this time at La Belle Alliance. Night fell upon the scene of carnage as the Duke halted his army, leaving to Blücher the task of pursuit. The French retreat became a hideous and ignominious rout. Napoleon himself was the first to fly, leaving his soldiers to their fate, like the selfish rogue he was. They had, one and all, fought bravely and faithfully for their worthless master. Marshal Ney had done wonders; every French General had done his duty. The defeat of Napoleon that day was due chiefly to his own blunders, and to that self-confident recklessness which he displayed in the Leipzig and Russian campaigns. It was also due, in a measure, to the consummate skill of the British commander and the indomitable steadiness of the British soldiers. About 7000 of our own countrymen, out of 24,000 engaged, were killed or wounded, the killed being 1600. Our German Legion suffered in an equal proportion. The other foreign troops on our side had not so great a loss for their numbers. The total of killed and wounded in Wellington's army was 15,000, and in Blücher's 7000. The French lost 30,000 men at least, in killed, wounded, and missing fugitives. It was a terrible piece of work, but it had to be done for the sake of European tranquillity and freedom. We have every reason to be thankful that it was done so well.

In the preceding narrative we have followed Mr. George Hooper's "History of the Waterloo Campaign;" but the little book called "A Voice from Waterloo," by the late Sergeant-Major Edward Cotton, of the 7th Hussars, gives a more detailed account of the battle. Some points are still doubtful or disputable—for instance, the precise time of the abandonment of La Haye Sainte, which seems to have been caused by want of ammunition, and by no fault of its German defenders. Sergeant-Major Cotton resided at Mont St. Jean during many years after the battle, acting as guide to visitors. His niece, who married a Belgian, now keeps the Waterloo museum of relics, with the snug little hotel, at the foot of the huge pyramidal mound of earth, under which are buried the bones of thousands of men and horses belonging to the Allied Army. This artificial mound, surmounted by the bronze lion of Belgium, is shown in two of our Artist's sketches. It is situated just where the Duke of Wellington stood, with the Guards of Maitland's brigade and the two regiments of Colin Halkett, to repel the final attack of the French Imperial Guard. The pillar monument, shown in one sketch, near the farmhouse of La Haye Sainte, is that erected to the memory of Sir Alexander Gordon, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards. A monument to the Hanoverian soldiers killed on this spot stands on the other side of the road. The sketches of Hougomont will be understood from our description of that place.

#### SUN-FISH CAUGHT NEAR GIBRALTAR.

With regard to the rare specimen of ichthyology shown in our illustration, the *Gibraltar Chronicle* of the 29th ult. says:—"A huge specimen of the sun-fish order was captured at Catalan Bay on Saturday last. It was taken in the nets, which were much damaged by it, and secured with great difficulty. It has been identified as the *Orthogoriscus oblongus* of Cuvier, a branch of the sun-fish family not usually met with in these waters, but noted as sometimes caught at the Cape of Good Hope. It was impossible to take an accurate measurement of the fish, which was floating close by the beach, but it was about 8 ft. long, 5 ft. broad, and 2 ft. in thickness, and probably would weigh 10 cwt. or 12 cwt., and was decidedly oblong in shape."

#### THE THAMES EMBANKMENT GARDENS.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has made an agreeable use of some portions of the ample space gained from the slimy tidal river-bed in constructing the Victoria Embankment along the Middlesex shore. Several pieces of ground, inclosed by handsome iron railings, are laid out in verdant turf and beds of earth planted with shrubs of an ornamental class, for the refreshment of the eye amidst the vast extent of granite wall and stone pavement and dusty Macadamised road. At the Temple railway station is one of these pleasant oases, but not yet opened for walking. Between Waterloo Bridge and Charing-cross station is a larger piece, in which the lounge may stroll a long way upon the broad gravelled path, with a good wide strip of grass to right and left of him, or may repose his weary limbs on the benches, reading a penny paper, if he chooses, or even smoking a quiet pipe. Nursemaids with their babies are fond of resorting to this place, where they can sit without fear of disturbance; but the want of shade has been severely felt in the last few days of unmitigated sunshine. At the western end of this garden, which here becomes more spacious, and displays a regular arrangement of paths, lawns, and shrubberies, is the ancient Water-Gate of York House, built in 1626 by the first Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. Its pair of stone lions, and the shell on the top, have endured the damp air of the Thames just two centuries and a half. High above the level of the Embankment are the tall houses of Adelphi-terrace, overlooking the river as they did when Garrick lived there, a hundred years ago. Somerset House, too, shows its stately front, as of yore; but many buildings that formerly existed behind the Strand have been swept away. Fifteen or twenty years have made great changes in the architectural features of London. It is not every old inhabitant of this city who can now fix with precision, from his unassisted memory, the site of houses that were most familiar to his youthful rambles in town. How many of our readers, for instance, could point out where stood the "Fox-under-the-Hill," and the adjacent steam-boat wharf, where the boiler of the Cricket blew up and killed so many people? Who will trace the exact site and limits even of Hungerford Market, which is a thing of yesterday? The mighty works of the Metropolitan Board and those of the railway companies have effected a vast transformation. Our posterity will, no doubt,



enjoy, as well as admire, the Thames Embankment when its avenues of trees shall have grown to full vegetable health and stature. The best part of the gardens, as we may expect, will be that situated beyond the Charing-cross Bridge, towards Whitehall, where the statue of Sir James Outram now stands alone in his glory. The dispute with her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests concerning the appropriation of this ground has delayed the completion of the gardens; but we believe it will now be carried out according to the designs approved by the Metropolitan Board.

### THE DUKE OF BEDFORD.

The Right Hon. Francis Charles Hastings Russell, who succeeded to the titles and estates of the Duke of Bedford a few weeks ago, is eldest son of Lord George William Russell, G.C.B., a Major-General in the Army, and some time Ambassador at Berlin, who died in 1846. Lord George William Russell was second son of John, sixth Duke of Bedford, who died in 1839, and who was succeeded by his eldest son, Francis, the seventh Duke. This Duke Francis died in 1861, when his only son, William, the late Duke, came into possession. By his death, on the 26th ult., he being unmarried, Mr. Hastings Russell became the ninth Duke. He was born in London, Oct. 16, 1819, his mother being a daughter of the late Hon. John Theophilus Rawdon. He entered the Scots Fusilier Guards in 1838, but retired from the Army in 1844, when he married Lady Elizabeth Sackville West, eldest daughter of the late Earl Delawarr, and sister of the present Countess of Derby. The Duke and Duchess have four children; two sons, George William Francis Sackville Russell, born April 16, 1852; Herbrand Arthur Russell, born 1858; and two infant daughters. He was elected a member of the House of Commons, for the county of Bedford, in 1847, and continued to represent that shire till this Session of Parliament. He has likewise held the offices of a Deputy Lieutenant of Bedfordshire, a Major in the Bedfordshire Militia, and Lieut.-Colonel of the Bedfordshire volunteers. His titles are Duke and Earl of Bedford, Marquis of Tavistock, Baron Russell of Cheneys, in the county of Buckingham; also Baron Russell, of Thornhaugh, in the county of Northampton; and Baron Howland, of Streatham, in the county of Surrey. In politics he maintains the hereditary attachment of the house of Russell to Whig principles. He is nephew to Earl Russell, and his younger brothers are Mr. Arthur Russell, M.P., and Mr. Odo Russell, formerly British Minister at Rome, but now her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin.

The family of Russell is descended from a knight who was Constable of Corfe Castle in 1221; but the founder of its greatness was John Russell, an accomplished gentleman at the Court of Henry VIII. He enjoyed the King's personal favour, which raised him to the Peerage, and endowed him with the rich spoils of several religious communities—that of Evesleigh Abbey, near Tavistock; that of Woburn Abbey, Bedfordshire; and the one whose estate comprises so much building ground in London, from the Strand to Old St. Pancras. He was actively employed in the suppression of the monasteries under Cromwell, Earl of Essex. The earldom of Bedford was conferred on him by Edward VI. in 1550; the dukedom upon William Russell, fifth Earl, by William III., in 1694. Among the distinguished members of this house in English history are Sir William, created Lord Russell of Thornhaugh, who ruled Ireland for Queen Elizabeth; Admiral Edward Russell, Lord Orford who defeated the French fleet at La Hogue in 1692; and Lord William Russell, son of the fifth Earl, unjustly accused of high treason, and beheaded in Lincoln's-inn-fields in 1683: his real offence being that he protested against the accession of James II., as a Roman Catholic, to the English throne. The fourth Duke was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the reign of George II. The sixth Duke was an energetic supporter of Charles Fox; and his third son, Lord John Russell, born Aug. 19, 1792, now Earl Russell, has been one of the foremost statesmen of our time. Of the numerous younger sons of the sixth Duke, by a second marriage, the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell, Admiral Lord Edward Russell, and Lord Charles Russell, Sergeant-at-Arms to the House of Commons, are known in public life.

Our portrait of the Duke of Bedford is engraved from a photograph by Messrs. L. Caldesi and Co., Pall Mall East.

### MR. BONHAM-CARTER, M.P.

Few of the many gentlemen, members of the House of Commons, who have filled the important office of Chairman of Committees—or, as it is more strictly and technically called, Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means—have served a longer apprenticeship than Mr. John Bonham-Carter, who has lately succeeded Mr. Dodson in that function. Mr. Bonham-Carter has sat in Parliament for twenty-five years, and probably for more than two thirds of that time he has diligently applied himself to the conduct of what is called the private business of the House. It cannot be too often stated that there is a great deal of what may be called sub-business connected with the affairs of Parliament of which the outward world hears little and knows less, but which is as indispensable to the completion of all the legislation which is produced as the overt and patent action of the House itself. The arrangement of Committees to deal with private bills, and the selection of members to sit on them; the looking after the petitions, printing, and many other matters which require to be regularly and carefully done, and which need the constant and assiduous attention of several somebodies, though no formal appointment of anyone is ever made for the discharge of those duties, are all undertaken voluntarily and gratuitously by certain members, a great deal of whose time is occupied with this kind of business, and who are in all such things assistants to the permanent Chairman of Committees and advisers of and referees to the House. Within the precincts of the House these gentlemen are well known and their usefulness and admirable business capacities fully recognised. As special exemplars of this class of members, mention may fairly be made of Colonel Wilson-Patten, Mr. H. E. Adair, and Mr. Bonham-Carter. As may be supposed, this occupation not only gives to these gentlemen all possible knowledge of the machinery of the House in all its departments, but brings them into personal contact with nearly every member; and they have ample opportunities of making themselves acquainted with individual character. Such surroundings are eminently conducive to the acquirement of those qualities which are necessary in a Chairman of Committees, who has to deal with the technicalities of bills and to preserve order in a far greater degree than the Speaker himself, inasmuch as the Chairman must be prompt and ready in adapting amendments to clauses; and he must be at once tactical and firm in preserving order, when, according to rule, any member may speak as often as he chooses in Committee, so that there is always a *mêlée*; whereas every one is restricted to one speech when the Speaker is in the chair. To the trials of patience and temper of a Chairman of Committees no allusion need be made. As has been said, no one has gone through a longer

or more special training for this office than Mr. Bonham-Carter, and there was no surprise when he was chosen to fill, so to speak, the vice-chair of the House when a vacancy occurred. It should be here added that a few years ago a standing order was passed which added to the duties of the Chairman, inasmuch as, in the absence of the Speaker, he is to occupy the chair as Deputy-Speaker. As, besides this, all the private business is under his supervision, there is no doubt that the office is the hardest-worked one of any in the House, and is rather underpaid by a salary of £1500 a year. The mode of appointing the Chairman is simple, for the leader of the House, on the first day of going into Committee of Ways and Means, merely moves that Mr. So-and-So do take the chair; and, as the resolution is always known beforehand, and is made on grounds which are generally notorious and incontrovertible, opposition is seldom, if ever, made to the motion, and the gentleman so chosen holds the office uninterruptedly for that Parliament. In the case of Mr. Bonham-Carter, the election was, of course, in this wise, for the obvious reasons above stated. The hon. gentleman is the son of the late John Bonham-Carter, Esq., M.P. for Portsmouth from 1816 till 1838. He was born in 1817; married, first, in 1848, Laura Maria, youngest daughter of George Thomas Nicholson, Esq., of Waverley Abbey, Surrey. She died in January, 1862; and Mr. Bonham-Carter married, secondly, in 1864, the Hon. Mary Baring, eldest daughter of the first Baron Northbrook. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and is a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Hampshire. He never exhibited any proclivity towards office, but in June, 1866, he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury, just before the fall of Lord Russell's second Government. He is a Liberal in politics, and has sat uninterruptedly, and practically unopposed, for Winchester since 1847, when he was first elected.

### PRINCESS LOUISE GIVING PRIZES.

At the annual meeting, in St. James's Hall, on Wednesday week, of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, her Royal Highness Princess Louise delivered the prizes to children who had written the best essays pleading for kind treatment of the creatures dependent on man. The Earl of Harrowby presided, Lady Burdett-Coutts was on the platform, and the Bishops of Gloucester and Ripon took part in the proceedings. The report of convictions obtained by the Society during the last year showed that in 1374 cases the offenders were punished for ill-treating horses, 965 of the charges having been brought against drivers. The other convictions were in 84 instances for cruelty to donkeys and mules; for ill-treating oxen, 28; sheep and pigs, 29; dogs, 54; cats, 33; and in 80 cases for torturing other animals. Mr. Fleming's prize essay on "Practical Horse-shoeing" had been published by the Scottish Society, and 500 copies had been purchased by this Society for circulation among farriers and persons having charge of horses. The Ladies' Committee had begun a series of lectures in London, attended by working men; and lectures had been delivered with great success in the provinces. The receipts for the year were £8168, the expenditure £6760, leaving a balance of £1408. The ceremony of giving the prize-books was then proceeded with. Princess Louise, as she entered the hall, was received with cheers of genuine and hearty enthusiasm by the young occupants of the galleries. The prizes were first handed to her by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, who, with Lady Burdett-Coutts, stood at the table behind the Princess. Her Royal Highness was dressed entirely in green, her light-green dress of silk being trimmed with a darker shade of green; the green bonnet was ornamented with white flowers. Having performed her task of presenting the handsome volumes given as prizes to 200 successful competitors (of whom the first to come on the platform was a Bluecoat boy, H. J. Underhill, of Christ's Hospital), her Royal Highness received a vote of thanks, and retired.

### "LE MALADE IMAGINAIRE."

The humorous and ably-executed picture we have engraved from the exhibition at the gallery of the New British Institution is evidently not to be accepted as an illustration of Molière's immortal comedy of the same title. We have not the stupendous wigs and sumptuous costumes of the period of the Grand Monarque, and there is no scene in the play which would fit the painter's representation. The subject is from contemporary domestic life, and the title merely suggests some resemblance between this imaginary invalid and the very unheroic "hero" of the play. The interior here depicted is obviously a German one: the artist, Mr. C. M. Webb—a young English painter of promise—has, we understand, been studying for a considerable time at Düsseldorf. The old gentleman in the picture, seated so self-indulgently in his comfortable arm-chair by the cozy fire, is very well "got up" as an invalid, with his swathed head, dressing-gown, and slippers. But that there is nothing very seriously the matter with him seems to be sufficiently apparent in his robust figure and rubicund nose and cheeks, though his face wears a somewhat morose expression. At all events, his malady does not prevent his doubtless habitual indulgence of smoking a long German clay pipe; and, judging by the bottles on the mantelpiece, neither does it debar him from wetting the same with good Rhine wine as well as medicine. The kettle on the hob, too, may mean tea or something stronger. The good young pastor or curate of the neighbourhood has called to inquire after the health of the old gentleman, and although parishioners poorer and less well may claim his presence, we have little doubt that he has been detained here to listen to a long complaint of imaginary pains, ailments, and symptoms. Not content with this, the old malingerer has inveigled his visitor into discussing the merits of some favourite authors, and has even persuaded his clerical friend to read from some particular volume to wile away the time. It is edifying to see how patiently the young clergyman allows himself to be victimised by the "malade imaginaire."

### "FINE FEATHERS MAKE FINE BIRDS."

The homely Old English style of the proverb, as well as the costume of the figures in our Artist's design for the Illustration, reminds us of certain scenes and dialogues in the comedies of Shakespeare, where a lady of rank, condescending to invite the free talk of a favourite jester or "clown," hears from him, under guise of a quaint and whimsical fancy, the suggestions of wholesome practical truth. Countess Olivia, nor example, finds it worth her while to tolerate the impertinence of her privileged fool, though Malvolio says, "I marvel, your ladyship takes delight in such a barren rascal." The merry fellow himself does not own the customary name of his profession. "No, indeed, Sir; the Lady Olivia will keep no fool till she be married, and fools are as like husbands as pilchards to be herrings—the husband's the bigger. I am, indeed, not her fool, but her corrupter of words;" that is to say, her punster. Such another humorous rogue is found in

the domestic service of the grave Countess of Rousillon, in "All's Well that Ends Well;" and his mistress calls him a foul-mouthed calumnious knave. The conversations of Rosalind and Celia with Touchstone, in "As You Like It," run in the same key. They make the fool welcome as "the whetstone of their wits;" but he proves far more sharp than they supposed, and afterwards helps them to escape to the Forest of Arden. It is a cast of parts which Shakespeare much likes to exhibit; and he would have put into the mouth of this jester, upon the occasion represented by our Artist, some amusing comparisons of the peacock's finery with that of the sumptuously-attired dame who is admiring this splendid bird. The mere moral lesson of the proverb is trite enough.

### A FERRY ON THE SHANNON.

The grand river of Western Ireland, far surpassing the Thames, Mersey, or Severn in natural greatness, though of incomparably smaller importance to the country and the nation, has a course of 240 miles, navigable by barges all the way. It is magnificent at the Rapids of Doonass, and at Castle Connell, halfway between Limerick and Lough Derg. That inland sea, from Killaloe to Portumna, stretches between the Tipperary shore eastward, and the Clare and Galway shore to the west, overlooked by noble mountains. Ascending the river from Portumna to Athlone, the tourist passes along the frontiers of King's County, Westmeath, and Roscommon; the scenery of which is shown in our Artist's Sketch, with a sample of the rustic population waiting for a ferry-boat to get across. This sturdy farmer, pipe in mouth, well clothed with an ample coat of frieze, well shod, too, and armed with his mighty spade, does not look so helpless as the Irish peasant is often supposed to be. His wife also, who sits nursing the baby, has a look of tidy comfort. But the pigs, which lie at the feet of their master and mistress, are perfect emblems of plenty. If they are a fair specimen of Irish agricultural prosperity there is no cause to grumble, or to give Parliament any more trouble in debates on the Land Question. "Plaze the pigs," says Paddy or Thady, "a rare fine time's coming now;" and the pigs may well be pleased, having attained such glorious fatness.

### THE BASTINADO IN PERSIA.

The cruel punishment of beating the upturned soles of the bare feet with switches, called the bastinado in the language of Portuguese and Italian travellers, has been practised in Asia from time immemorial. It is frequently mentioned in the Persian and Arabian tales which amused our boyhood; and the reader who chances to go to Persia, a country not in every man's road, may learn that it is the fear of this painful infliction which must be invoked for the safety of his person and luggage against native roguery, where the local magistrates are disposed to do their duty. One would scarcely believe that the most hardened rascal in the Shah's dominions would, after once suffering this dreadful mode of chastisement, ever be guilty of a second offence. The British cat-o'-nine-tails, which is sufficiently disagreeable to a tender skin, has proved effectual, we are told, in its judicious administration at Newgate, to convince our ruffianly grotters of the error of their ways; but that is a mere surface torment, compared with the frightful shock to the nervous system from a prolonged fustigation of the nether extremities. Criminals have much to be thankful for, we should imagine, in that their lot has been cast in a realm of merciful Christendom, under the mild reign of Queen Victoria, instead of Haroun-al-Raschid, or his successors at Bagdad and Ispahan.

Mr. Hicks, of Liskeard, has given £500 for the missions of the United Methodist Free Churches.

The excessive heat has been followed by thunderstorms of great violence in some of the northern and midland counties. In some instances fatal results to human life have been reported.

Mr. Kitchen's paper-mills at Sandford-on-Thames, about five miles from Oxford, were burned down on Sunday morning. A large cotton-mill at Warrington, occupied by Messrs. Armitage and Rigby, was burnt down on Saturday night. Nine persons were injured.

The midland counties archery meeting was held, at Leamington, on Wednesday and Thursday last week. Mrs. Hornblow, Leamington, the "championess," gained the first ladies' prize with a gross score of 712; Mrs. Kinahan the second prize, with 681; Mrs. Villiers Forbes the third, with 665; Mrs. Lister the fourth, with 607; and Mrs. Miller the fifth, with 485. Mrs. Legh took the prize for the best gold, and Miss Greeley for the greatest number (nine). Mr. Sagar gained the first gentleman's prize, with a score of 735; Mr. Fryer the second, with 721; Mr. Aston the third, with 715; and Mr. W. Ford the fourth, with 680; Captain Betham coming fifth, with 648; and Mr. Gregson sixth, with 645. Mr. Elliott gained the prize for the greatest number of golds (eighteen), and Mr. Coulson that for the best gold. The prizes amounted to £100. The meeting has been held annually for a quarter of a century.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has decided upon the following alterations in the street-names of the metropolis:—Charles-street, Bethnal-green, to be re-named Tuscan-street, and the houses re-numbered; North-street, Peckham, to be called Rosemary-road; Carlton-road, Peckham, to be called Culmore-street; John-street, Mildmay Park, to be re-named St. Jude-street; the line of thoroughfare known as Adam-street West, Seymour-place, and the Stingo-lane Improvement to be incorporated under the name of Seymour-place, and the houses re-numbered; Bath-street, Bethnal-green-road, to be called Shipton-street; George-street, Bethnal-green, to be re-named Bonwell-street; Albert-street, Bethnal-green, to be re-named Milford-street; Henry-street, Sidney-square, and Henry-street, Bedford-square, Mile-End Old Town, to be incorporated with Rutland-street under that name, and the houses re-numbered in continuation of those in Rutland-street; Robert-street, Mile-End Old Town, to be called Wolsey-street; North-street, Mile-End Old Town, to be called Lindley-street; Upper Queen-street and Lower Queen-street, Islington, to be incorporated under the name of Queensbury-street, and the houses re-numbered; Abbey-road, Abbey-road West, and West Abbey-road, Marylebone and Hampstead, to be incorporated under the first-mentioned name; the east side of Stockwell-green to be incorporated with Stockwell-road; the thoroughfare leading from Lancaster-road northward to the Great Western Railway, to be re-named Ladbroke-grove-road. The subsidiary names in the following localities to be abolished, and the houses re-numbered:—Holland-street and Vassall-road, Brixton; Willington-road, Stockwell; Stockwell-road; Southville, Wandsworth-road; Fentiman-road, Clapham; Park-road, Lower Norwood; Chancellor-road, Norwood; Eden-road and Woodcote-place, Lower Norwood; Russell-road, Peckham; Lismore-road and Clarence-road, Kentish Town; the portion of Cornwall-road in the parish of Kensington.





IRISH SKETCHES: A FERRY ON THE SHANNON.





THE BASTINADO IN PERSIA.



## NEW BOOKS.

The newest of our Australian colonies, the province of Queensland, has latterly been regarded with questionable feelings. It was commended a few years ago as the favourite emigration field of well-educated English families seeking to find or to found a rustic home in the wilderness, apart from the rude scramble of vulgar adventurers in the region at the back of Melbourne. Mr. Charles Eden, who has passed eight years in the country, gives us the practical experiences of an intelligent settler in a very interesting book, *My Wife and I in Queensland* (Longmans); not the less interesting, surely, for the presence of a lady with him in the bush. In a spirit both manly and gentlemanly he relates the rough labours, the hardships, and dangers which they had to undergo. Of these he does not complain; nor does he, from all that he saw of the country, draw any general conclusion against Queensland; but the impression left in our minds is unfavourable. We should greatly prefer New Zealand for a place to live in, or even Tasmania, whatever may be the prospects of making money by the new sugar-plantations in the northern districts of Queensland. For the capitalist who will undertake that sort of cultivation in a tropical climate, with imported coolie or Polynesian labourers, in spite of the moral disadvantages he suffers by employing a savage race on his estate, this remote Australian shore appears less inviting than the West Indies or Mauritius. The gold-fields are not likely to tempt the knowing digger away from those of Auckland, Canterbury, and Otago, or from those discovered in South Africa; but a large space of uplands in the interior, suitable for pastoral occupation, invites the enterprising squatter with his "mob" of sheep, counted by thousands. This may be a profitable enterprise in years when the price of wool is high among our manufacturers in the West Riding; but it cannot be pleasant for a family man; nor can the mere "station," on the hired "run" of the isolated "squatter," ever be made a comfortable home. No book that we have met with presents such an exact and lively picture of domestic and industrial life upon any of these vast grassy plains at the antipodes, where so many of our countrymen, used to social luxury and mental refinement in England, apply their chivalrous spirit to the wholesale tending of beasts. It is all very well for young and strong men, but not so well for wives and children. In Queensland, especially, there is danger from the black people, and sometimes the white robbers or bushrangers, to which no family should be exposed. The climate, though not unwholesome, is oppressively hot; the swarms of venomous serpents and noxious insects are an intolerable plague; the difficulties of travelling and of traffic are extremely great, despite the all but useless railroad from Brisbane to Ipswich; and, worst of all, the tone of morals and style of manners in this colony seem to be very disagreeable. Mr. Eden—who is by no means a querulous or censorious writer—incidentally tells us a few anecdotes of the ways of some Queensland adventurers, and the management of commercial and public affairs, which are disgraceful to an English community. That story of the infamous behaviour of the brothers G., Edward and Robert, their outrage on the poor black woman, their murder of her husband, and their subsequent acquittal at the Rock-hampton Assizes, with Mr. Eden's personal experience of their base conduct, is enough to warn honest men away from Queensland for some time to come. There are certainly, as Mr. Eden shows, among the colonists a good many persons who are as honourable, just, and kindly as may be found in the old country. But the social standard is low; drunkenness, gambling, irreligion and profanity, a reckless and heartless contempt of the rights of the native race, and a selfish eagerness to get rich at their neighbours' expense, are the characteristics of men who walk unblamed in Queensland. This is our own general inference from such facts as Mr. Eden mentions in the course of his narrative; it is not by him that these epithets of reproach are applied. Altogether it seems to us that the rawest and rowdiest of the American Far West Territories would be a more eligible abode for an English family of decent habits and moderate expectations. New Zealand, South Africa, Canada, or Western Virginia will be likely better to suit those who are disposed for agricultural settlement. But there is much good land to be had cheap in Europe, on the shores or in the islands of the Mediterranean, were it not for the Pope and the Turk.

As John Bull, or, more briefly and familiarly, John alone, is the appellative designation of the abstract Englishman, so is Ivan that of the abstract Russian; and, so much having been premised, most people will be able to form a conception of what is to be expected from *Ivan at Home*, by Herbert Barry, with numerous original illustrations (The Publishing Company, Limited). But it is not likely that the majority will, unless a friendly hint be given them, derive much encouragement from the prospect anticipated. They will shake their heads, saying that they know the man and his communication; they will not show much alacrity in setting to work at what they will, no doubt, suspect to be thrice-told tales, for which there was originally no more foundation than hearsay and the superficial observation of by no means lazy-pacing travellers. But they must be warned against wilfully declining to accept the goods the gods provide. The author, in the present case, is none of your smart literary manufacturers who touch off a country, even as extensive as Russia, in a really imposing manner after a few weeks' acquaintance; he is a gentleman whose literary abilities, though they are sufficient for his purpose, and have, so far, been amply vindicated by a former work in which he did good service as an upholder of plain fact against eloquent fiction, are fortunately not so great as to tempt him beyond his tether, and are, indeed, the least of his recommendations. It is as a man of business, long resident in Russia, that he claims and deserves to meet with attention; and his narrative bears that stamp of personal experience which made Othello's more eventful, but perhaps not much stranger, story so irresistible to Desdemona. The author gives from eyewitness the most interesting descriptions of Russian interiors; and some of the habits and customs he describes will be found treated of in Mr. Ralston's "Songs of the Russian People"—a book to be read either previously, by way of introduction, or subsequently, by way of epilogue, to "Ivan at Home." The emancipation of the serfs has, of course, led to some modification of the system formerly prevalent on the estate of a "barrin"; but it is still instructive, as a proof of the gigantic difficulties with which the imperial emancipator had to grapple, to read Mr. Barry's graphic sketch of the way in which a "barrin" might rise to incredible splendour and sink into what, in consequence of his fatalistic notions, was irretrievable ruin. But what is, or was, a "barrin"? Well, the word, which is used to signify "lord and master," might induce those superficial philologists who are misled by external resemblances into monstrous derivations to suppose that it is nothing more or less than the English "baron," pronounced cockney-wise, and so naturalised in Russia; but, however that may be, "in all its fulness of meaning it can only be associated with such people as" Ivan Ivanovitch C—. Ivan's forefathers had been blacksmiths, who, by perseverance and intelligence,

exercised in the metallurgical line, became Tubal Cains of such colossal proportions that Ivan, their descendant, "found himself one day the inheritor of an estate exceeding a million and a half of acres, together with forty-five villages and about 60,000 inhabitants." His revenue, of course, was princely; his "palace on the property" was magnificent; his Russian home had its barrenness relieved by importations from the gardens of Spain and Italy; his rooms were adorned with the richest productions of the eastern and the western hemisphere; his cellar was full of the choicest wines; his stables were fit to be a king's, and resounded with the neighing of "the best horses which money could buy"; his ideas and manners were, for the most part, Eastern, so that he sent to Constantinople for plans and patterns of a harem, which he had no difficulty in filling, since he was lord and master of upwards of 20,000 slaves; his shirts, however, were Parisian, and, as he could not get his own people to wash them properly, he sent them all the way to Paris to his own laundress; his numerous lakes had dams which would give way and which he would prop up with a living line of serfs, of whom many would perish in the waters; his "goings on" occasionally attracted the notice of Government, whose inquisitive officials, having to pass "a deep and wide river" before they could reach the palace, might succeed "in getting on the river, but very rarely got across it"; his income, what with his own lavish expenditure and what with the assistance of native and foreign speculators, who, having been engaged to help him, began and ended by helping themselves, was diminished at an appalling rate; his peasants lost even their stolid patience and "would neither work nor pay"; his only notion of facing his difficulties was to say "it is the act of God" and then go to sleep; and when he had entered upon his long sleep, or, in the words of the affectionate peasantry, "gone to the devil," the expenses of his burial were defrayed by the rich peasants, who held that their "barrin" must, nevertheless, be buried as became his past greatness. And in many other cases the author has so represented a type of a class as to have made his volume a sort of Russian portrait-gallery, containing an exhibition of extraordinary interest.

The popular and the scientific have been most agreeably and successfully combined in *Coral and Coral Islands*, by J. D. Dana, LL.D. (Sampson Low and Co.). Although coral has in some form been familiar to most of us even from our cradles, it is certain that there is a general prevalence of mental obscurity "with regard to the growth of corals and coral reefs." Profound indeed is the ignorance of those whose knowledge of the subject has been wholly or chiefly derived from the "Pelican Island" of the late James Montgomery. In an age when the Mosaic cosmogony is pronounced unequal to bearing the tests of science, it was hardly to be expected that poetical speculations in coral should turn out to have been the offspring of infallible inspiration. The bard's verse is excellent, but he is a false interpreter of nature. Nor are they to be heard who, being in doubt, prate of electric forces; nor they who, having grotesque fancies, would introduce a masonic order of fishes; nor they who, admitting the polyps, can conceive only of mechanical workers heaping up pile upon pile as the giants heaved up Pelion upon Ossa. The secret of construction is briefly revealed in the statement that "it is not more surprising, nor a matter of more difficult comprehension, that a polyp should form structures of stone (carbonate of lime), called coral, than that the quadruped should form its bones, or the mollusk its shell. The processes are similar, and so is the result. In each case it is a simple animal secretion; a secretion of stony matter from the aliment which the animal receives, produced by the parts of the animal fitted for this secreting process; and, in each, carbonate of lime is a constituent, or one of the constituents, of the secretion." So much for the fundamental conception. For details the thousands who, it is to be hoped, are anxious to know more must be referred to the handsome volume in which a competent authority, whose written descriptions are aided by a profuse number of illustrations, has gathered together so vast an amount of information that the subject appears to have been almost, if not quite, exhausted.

The position of an English missionary in Abeokuta or any similar place at a time when hostile chiefs, at war one with another, are sending about calabashes with requests for somebody's "head in this calabash" may, perhaps, be conceived; but, if anybody's conception be unequal to the task, imagination may be assisted by the facts recorded in the sixth chapter of *Seventeen Years in the Yoruba Country*, with an introduction by Richard B. Hone, M.A., Archdeacon of Worcester (Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday). The volume contains memorials, gathered from her own journal and letters, of Anna Hinderer, wife of the Rev. David Hinderer, C.M.S. missionary in Western Africa. There is no occasion to dwell at any length upon her life, character, and achievements; she belonged, so far as we can judge, to the noble band of self-sacrificing women; she was moved, so far as human testimony goes, by "her abiding love for Christ her Saviour"; and it was "for His sake and in His service," so far as man can tell, that she "left comfort, security, and an eminently useful and happy sphere of duty at home for peril, fatigue, privation, and special risk of death in a climate noted for its destructiveness of (sic) the health and life of Europeans." The volume, therefore, especially concerns the multitudes who subscribe to missionary societies.

The skill of Dr. S. Smiles in making up a readable book has often been proved by the well-earned popularity of those he has produced. He has made such an agreeable use of the materials furnished by the letters sent home from Australia, where his son, a youth between sixteen and eighteen years of age, was advised, for the improvement of his health, to find a temporary abode. *A Boy's Voyage Round the World* (Murray) includes the passage from Gravesend to Melbourne in a sailing-vessel, with some adventures at sea; a lengthened residence and employment in a bank, at a rough little place in the gold-fields north of Ballarat; and the journey home, steaming across the Pacific to California, but touching at the Sandwich Islands, with the rapid railway transit across North America. The descriptions have a pleasant freshness, as might be expected from the character of the writer, and are neatly put together by his father's experienced hand.

A free library, established by the Bradford Corporation in the central part of that town, was opened to the public last Saturday morning. More than 15,000 volumes in all classes of English literature are collected on the shelves of the institution. The handsome and commodious reading-rooms were crowded on Saturday afternoon and evening.

The Lord Lieutenant is sending to the Exhibition in Dublin the historical collection of gold and silver plate in his possession, which was presented by Queen Anne to the Duke of Marlborough. Among the most conspicuous objects is a cistern, or wine-cooler, of large proportions, and weighing 2000 oz. This and other examples of goldsmith's work of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are of great interest.

## MUSIC.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The début of Mlle. Smeroschi, postponed from Tuesday week to Saturday, was again deferred, owing to her continued indisposition; and there is consequently nothing new to record of this establishment but the sudden reappearance of Madame Parepa-Rosa, for the first time since her absence of several years in America. As Donna Anna in "Don Giovanni," yesterday (Friday) week, this accomplished vocalist received a cordial welcome on her return. The opera was cast, in other respects, as recently noticed—the Zerlina of Madame Adelina Patti being again made the prominent feature. Since the production of Prince Poniatowski's "Gelmira" (recorded last week) repetition performances have prevailed; that opera was given for a second time on Monday week; but up to the time of writing there is no promise of a third performance. The next specialty calling for notice will be the revival of "L'Etoile du Nord," promised for last (Friday) night; and the appearance of Mlle. Albani as Linda, for the first time here this (Saturday) evening.

"Il Guarany," one of the new operas promised in Mr. Gye's prospectus, is announced as in active rehearsal. It is the production of a Brazilian composer—Signor Gomez—and is said to have met with great success at Milan.

## HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

Mlle. Carlotta Grossi—who was announced some weeks since for Margherita di Valois, in "Les Huguenots," but, owing to her illness, was then suddenly replaced by Mlle. Bauermeister—appeared in that character on Saturday, when she met with a favourable reception. Her voice is a high soprano, of extensive compass and considerable power; in both which respects, however, it was frequently forced beyond its natural capacity in Saturday's performance: over-anxiety to produce an effect having probably led to exaggerated efforts, to too-ambitious cadenzas, and an excessive strain to reach a D in alt (not intended by the composer), at the end of the great aria "O vago suol." In some portions of this air, and occasionally in the duet with Raoul, "Belta divina," Mlle. Grossi manifested qualities that will doubtless appear to greater advantage with a somewhat moderated style. The cast of the opera included, as before, the fine performance of Mlle. Titiens as Valentina, and the efficient co-operation of other members of the company. On Tuesday Mlle. Christine Nilsson appeared as Lucia, with the same effect as in previous seasons.

The production of "Le Due Giornate," an Italian version of Cherubini's "Les Deux Journées," promised for Thursday, must be noticed next week.

For thirty-four years the annual concert of Mr. Benedict was one of the principal events of our musical season, and its recurrence has been enhanced in importance and interest since the distinguished mark of Royal favour was conferred on the eminent musician early in 1871. The programme prepared by Sir Julius Benedict on Monday afternoon was of that monster order that is welcome to the many visitors who desire to hear a copious selection of pieces executed by some of the greatest performers of the day. This desire is always to be thoroughly gratified at the concert referred to, and was never more amply provided for than on Monday afternoon, when the Floral Hall was filled with a fashionable audience—this being the second year of the use of that annexe of the Royal Italian Opera House for Sir J. Benedict's concert. Any detailed notice of a programme consisting of upwards of thirty pieces, and occupying fully four hours in performance, would be impossible; nor is it necessary, as much of the music was familiar. Prominent in interest was the fine singing of Mesdames Adelina Patti and Pauline Lucca; besides whom, Mlles. Albani, Sessi, Brandt, Miss E. Wynne, Mesdames Sinico, Monbelli, Patey, Signori Naudin, Bettini, Nicolini, Graziani, Cotogni, Bagagiolo, M. Faure, and others were heard. Various compositions—sacred and secular—of Sir J. Benedict were performed, and his skilful pianoforte-playing was several times displayed, particularly (in association with Mr. Charles Hallé)—in Moscheles's "Hommage à Handel" for two pianos—and in a brilliant double duet of his own composition for four performers on two instruments, his associates in this having been Messrs. Hallé, Cowen, and Sloper. Madame Norman-Neruda contributed two effective violin solos; and Messrs. Pezze (violin-cello), J. Thomas and Lockwood (harp), and J. Pittman (harmonium), rendered valuable aid in some obbligate accompaniments.

Special interest was given to the performances of operas in English, at the Crystal Palace, by the revival there, last week, of Mr. Macfarren's "Robin Hood," an elaborate stage work, originally produced at Her Majesty's Theatre, in 1860, and shortly afterwards repeated at Covent Garden Theatre, but long unheard until reproduced at the Crystal Palace, where it is given with considerable effect, the principal characters represented by Misses Blanche Cole and Palmer, and Messrs. Nordblom, H. Corri, E. Connell, E. Cotte, Marler, and Tempest. The co-operation of the fine orchestra of the Crystal Palace, under the direction of Mr. Mauns, is of great value in the general effect, which is also enhanced by the new scenery of Mr. Fenton and the judicious stage management of Mr. Friend.

The concert of Mr. Brinley Richards, on Thursday week, included several of the many compositions by which his name has become known, besides a new part-song, "The Bridal of the Birds," which was sung by the lady students of the Royal Academy of Music. This piece pleased so much that it had to be repeated. Several performances were contributed by the Welsh Choral Union, including Mr. Richards's patriotic hymn, "God Bless the Prince of Wales" (the solos by Miss Edith Wynne); and the concert-giver's skill as a pianist was manifested in several solo pieces.

The programme of the third of the new series of "People's Concerts" at the Royal Albert Hall, on Tuesday, comprised a selection of the songs of Scotland and miscellaneous pieces, contributed by several well-known vocalists. At Wednesday's third grand choral concert at the same place, conducted by M. Gounod, the first part consisted of church music, including a requiem mass by the conductor; and the remainder of the selection of secular music, chiefly French.

The third of Mr. Henry Leslie's summer concerts, on Wednesday afternoon, like those which preceded it, presented an attractive programme of familiar pieces in association with the names of most of the principal singers of Her Majesty's Opera.

Among the miscellaneous concerts of the past week have been those of Miss Kate Roberts, the pianist; of Mr. John Thomas, the well-known harpist; of Madame Conneau, favourably known of late as a vocalist; and the second of Mr. Sydney Smith's pianoforte recitals.

The twelfth annual prize meeting of the City of Edinburgh and Mid-Lothian Rifle Association has been held this week at the Blackford Hills.



Two fatal accidents, involving the loss of three lives, occurred on the Thames on Sunday. A boat containing three young men was upset opposite Maynard's boat-house by the wash of a steamer, and two out of three were drowned. Their names are Frank Feast, Crowndale-road, Camden Town, and George Page, aged twenty-one, Warden-road, Kentish Town. A young man, named James Beecher, aged nineteen, son of Mr. J. Beecher, hatter, of George-street, Richmond, was drowned in the Thames while bathing. Two fatal bathing accidents in the provinces are also reported. On Friday, a boy (eight years), son of Dr. Atkinson, of Leeds, and Miss Rodier, his governess, were both drowned in Morecambe Bay. The young lady lost her life in attempting to save the boy who got out of his depth in wading a dangerous pool. On Saturday a boy, about sixteen years of age, named George Carter, was drowned while bathing in a claypit in Garrison-lane, Birmingham, the occurrence being witnessed by a number of his companions, who were unable to rescue him, owing to his feet having become embedded in the clay at the bottom.



**THE "LEATHER" MAKE OF REVERSIBLE YOKOHAMA SILK,**  
46 inches wide, 38s. 6d. to 21s. 6d. the Dress.  
This Special Novelty,  
suitable for Dinner, Evening, or Walking Dresses,  
being made expressly for, can be obtained only from,  
**PETER ROBINSON'S, 108, Oxford-street, London.—Patterns free.**

**RICH JAPANESE SILKS.**  
The highest quality manufactured. In White,  
Black, and fifty-two Shades of Colour, many of them quite new tints,  
28s. 6d. the Full Dress.

**TULLE, TARLATAN, MUSLIN, AND GRENADINE MADE FETE DRESSES.**  
Several hundred New Robes,  
18s. 9d. to 100s. An elaborate Book of Engravings free.  
The "Rowena," a most charming Dress, with ample trained skirt  
in white or any colour, 1 guinea, a substantial box included.  
Detailed Illustrations post-free on application.

**NOW SELLING, at REDUCED PRICES, PRINTED MUSLINS, PIQUES,**  
Cambrics, Satines, Brillants, &c., all of the  
highest quality and from the best British and foreign printers.  
Several thousand pieces, in every variety of design,  
from 4s. 9d. to 13s. 6d. the Dress; also in all Plain Colours.  
Patterns free.—**PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-st., London.**

**NOW READY, for LADIES' SUMMER DRESSES, NEW FABRICS IN NEW COLOURS.**  
A choice collection of useful materials, including  
Silk Alpaca, Foreign Cashmere, Poles de Chèvre,  
Spring Follies, &c., from 10s. 6d. to 25s. the Dress.

**THE LARGEST COLLECTION IN EUROPE OF MADE SUMMER COSTUMES,**  
Polonaise, Casques, Skirts, &c.,  
in every New Material and the latest style of fashion,  
from 1 to 25 guineas each.  
Detailed Illustrations post-free on application.  
The "Bengalee" Lawn two founded Embroidered Robe, with  
ample Material and Trimmings for Polonaise, all colours, 29s. 6d.,  
box included.

**A SPECIAL SALE OF WIDE FRENCH GRENADINE.**  
300 Pieces, in Stripes, Spots, and a variety of other Designs,  
reduced to 6s. 11d. each, 9d. the Dress, all Colours.  
Patterns free.—**PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.**

**SHAWL and MANTLE DEPARTMENT.**  
A great variety of China Gape, Grenadine, Plain and Fancy  
Llama, in all Colours, and other beautiful Shawls, suitable for the  
present season.

**AN IMMENSE STOCK OF MANTLES, in**  
Grenadine, Satin Stripe Châle, Kabyle Stripes, Algerian and  
other Fashionable Materials, beautifully trimmed and in the most  
approved Shapes; also, Black Silk Jackets and Mantles in great  
variety, and in the newest and most fashionable Styles.

**OPERA JACKETS and MANTLES in**  
great profusion, and at all prices, from 5s. to 10 gu.  
Russian Seal Fur Jackets greatly reduced in price.  
White Polish Ermine and Russian Ermine Jackets at reduced prices.  
The Illustrated Manual post-free.

**LACE SHAWLS, JACKETS, and MANTLES.**—The stock is now complete, and comprises  
Square and Half-square Shawls, Rotondes, Palliums, Mantillies,  
and a variety of new and pretty shapes suited to the present  
style of dress in all the different makes of French, Spanish, and  
Nottingham Lace, both in black and white. The prices range from  
10s. to 15s.  
Also, Brussels, Chantilly, Point, Maltese, real Lace Squares and  
Half Squares, from 4s. to 100 gu.  
**PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.**  
The Illustrated Manual of Fashions now ready, and forwarded  
free on application.

**PUBLISHED THIS MONTH, post-free on application, the June Edition of the**  
**ILLUSTRATED MANUAL OF FASHION.**  
"The best Book of Fashions issued."  
**PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.**

**PETER ROBINSON invites attention to**  
a purchase in Lyons of the following descriptions of  
SILKS.  
A personal inspection is invited, or patterns will be sent free,  
103 to 108, Oxford-street.

**A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION of the**  
best makes in rich plain, Coloured  
Poult de Soies, Gros Grains, Cashmeres, and Follies.  
Each description is assorted by One Hundred and Fifteen  
New Tints of Colour. The prices are from 3s. to 8s. the  
Dress, the 8-guinea quality being the best made.  
new Tints of Colour. Every tint is always kept in stock, in order  
to enable ladies to obtain all the new and fashionable shades at any  
period of the season.  
The prices are from £2 11s. 6d. to 8 gu. the Dress—the 8-guinea  
quality being the best made.

**A COOL DRESS. THE TISSU DE VENISE.**  
A Washing Silk of natural colour, with coloured stripes,  
comprising blue, green, violet, brown, pink, black, mauve, &c.  
Price 29s. 6d. for 12 yards; or any length cut at 2s. 5d. per yard.

**A VERY SELECT ASSORTMENT of the**  
newest and most approved makes of Silks and Satins,  
specially manufactured for Court and Bridal Costumes.  
**PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.**

**TWO HUNDRED PIECES of NEW**  
SUMMER SILKS of simple and useful designs, especially  
adapted for Young Ladies' Costumes, price from  
21s. to 31s. the Dress.

**NOW SELLING, 3000 Pieces of INDIAN**  
and CHINESE WASHING SILKS, of natural colour, price  
from 17s. 6d. to 31s. 6d. the piece of 20 yards. These Silks are  
specially adapted for Court and Bridal Costumes.  
**PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.**

**COOL SUMMER DRESSES.**  
**HENRY GLAYE** of  
534 to 537, New Oxford-street,  
will offer for Sale  
1000 yards Black Wire Ground Grenadine,  
at 6d. a yard;  
2000 yards Black Ground Grenadines, with  
Blue, Mauve, White, Green, Gold, and Pink Stripes,  
4d. and 6d. a yard;  
3000 yards Elegant Printed Muslins, 4d. to 8d.;  
5000 yards Washing China Batiste, 6d. to 8d.;  
4000 yards various kinds—Piques, Brillants, Lawns,  
Linen, &c., in Plain and Fancy Patterns,  
4d. to 8d. These are marvellously cheap.  
**HENRY GLAYE**,  
534 to 537, New Oxford-street.

**CHEAP BLACK SILKS.**  
**RICH BLACK SPITALFIELDS GLACE,**  
at 2s. 11d. a yard;  
unmatchable at the price.  
**SPENDID LYONS CASHMERE SILK,**  
warranted to wear 5000 yards;  
a richer quality and wider width at 4s. 11d.  
1000 yards Grey Gainsborough Silks, suitable for mourning,  
at 1s. 6d. a yard.—Patterns free.  
**HENRY GLAYE**,  
534 to 537, New Oxford-street.

**GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.**  
**GROVER and BAKER'S**  
DOUBLE-LOCK and ELASTIC-STITCH  
SEWING-MACHINES,  
long acknowledged as  
THE BEST,  
are now also  
THE CHEAPEST.  
THE NEW HAND-MACHINE,  
at 4s. 10s.,  
is a marvel of simplicity and efficiency.  
**GROVER and BAKER'S**,  
150, Regent-street, London, W.;  
7, Colquhoun-street, Liverpool; and  
101, Sauchiehall-street, Glasgow.  
Every Machine guaranteed. Instructions gratis.  
Illustrated Prospectus and Samples of Work sent post-free.

**WEST CENTRAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,**  
for  
FAMILY and GENERAL MOURNING  
of every description,  
at the most reasonable prices,  
Costumes and Skirts ready for immediate use.  
**HOWITT and COMPANY,**  
226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn.

**SILK JACKETS and MANTLES,**  
from 1 guinea to 10 gu.  
**FREDERICK GORRINGE.**

**CASHMERE POLONAISES**  
Many Novelties.  
**FREDERICK GORRINGE,**  
51, 53, 55, 57, 59, Buckingham Palace-road, Piccadilly.

**COSTUMES and DRESSES**  
in SILK,  
and every useful and fashionable Material.  
**FREDERICK GORRINGE.**

**BALL and DINNER DRESSES, in**  
Tulle, Tarlatan, Muslin, and Grenadine.  
**FREDERICK GORRINGE,**  
51, 53, 55, 57, 59, Buckingham Palace-road, Piccadilly.

**BLACK SILKS.**  
Plain and fancy coloured ditto,  
all the new shades for this season.  
**FREDERICK GORRINGE.**

**BRUSSELS GLOVES.**  
One, two, three, and four buttons.  
One button, 2s. 6d.; two buttons, 2s. 11d.  
**FREDERICK GORRINGE.**

**PARASOLS.**  
An immense stock and unusual variety.  
**FREDERICK GORRINGE,**  
51, 53, 55, 57, 59, Buckingham Palace-road, Piccadilly.

**MADE-UP LACE GOODS.**  
Always something New.  
Quite inexpensive.  
**FREDERICK GORRINGE.**

**FLOWERS and FEATHERS.**  
One of the largest, freshest, and cheapest Stocks  
in the Kingdom.  
**FREDERICK GORRINGE.**

**NOVELTIES in BONNETS.**  
Fashionable Hats.  
**FREDERICK GORRINGE,**  
51, 53, 55, 57, 59, Buckingham Palace-road, Piccadilly.

**LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING**  
and BABY-LINEN.  
Juvenile Dresses and Knickerbocker Suits.  
**FREDERICK GORRINGE.**

**LACE, LENO, and MUSLIN CURTAINS,**  
HOUSEHOLD LINENS,  
and Drapery Goods generally,  
at strictly moderate prices.  
**FREDERICK GORRINGE,**  
51, 53, 55, 57, 59, Buckingham Palace-road, Piccadilly,  
three minutes' walk from Buckingham Palace  
and Victoria Station.

**NEW SPRING DRESSES.—The ROYAL**  
VICTORIA CHALLIE. A large assortment of pretty neutral  
tints. Price 7s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free.  
**JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W.**

**ELEGANT MUSLINS.—New Patterns and**  
Colours. Thousands of beautiful Muslin Dresses are now  
offering at 2s. 11d. the Full Dress, or 4d. per yard. Patterns free.  
**JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W.**

**WANTED, Left-off Clothes, Uniforms,**  
Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price  
given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or  
Mrs. G. HYAM, 10, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.; or, Parcels  
being sent, the utmost value in cash instantly remitted.

**IRISH POPLINS, of extra superior quality.**  
**FRY and FIELDING**, by special appointment the Queen's  
Irish Poplin Manufacturers, Alexandra House, Dublin. Patterns  
post-free. A Single Dress forwarded carriage paid.

**TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.**  
**FRANK FULLER** not only supplies Gentlemen seeking  
good fitting, good materials, and fair cash prices, but he also has a  
SPECIAL DEPARTMENT for BOYS; and those coming from or  
going to school may find all they want ready for immediate use in  
School or Dress Suits. The Sailor Boy and Knickerbocker Dresses  
are got up with exquisite taste and economy.  
61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard (opposite the northern entrance  
to the Cathedral).

**J. and P. COATS' BEST SOFT SEWING-COTTON, SIX CORD,**  
Every size from 10 to 100 inclusive.

**J. and P. COATS' SIX-CORD COTTON**  
is suitable for any sewing-machine.

**J. and P. COATS' EXTRA GLACE COTTON**  
for Hand or Machine Sewing.

**J. and P. COATS' CROCHET or TATTING COTTON, in Skeins, is unsur-**  
passed in quality.—Ferguslie Works, Paisley.

**J. and P. COATS' WHOLESALE AGENTS.**  
W. Gilmore, 80, Wood-street, Cheapside, London.  
James F. Hutton and Co., The Temple, Dale-street, Liverpool.  
Walter Gow, 39, Spring-garden, Manchester.  
Ernest Goudchaux, 60, Boulevard de Sébastopol, Paris.

**LADIES' ELASTIC SUPPORTING BANDS**  
for use before and after Accouchement.  
Instructions for measurement and prices on application to  
**POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.**

**GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S**  
**AUREOLINE** produces the beautiful Golden Colour so  
much admired. Warranted not to injure the hair. Price 5s. 6d.  
and 10s. 6d., of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HOVENDEN and SONS,  
5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.;  
London; Pinaud and Meyer, 37, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris;  
31, Graben, Vienna; 44, Rue des Lombards, Brussels; Caswell,  
Hazard, and Co., Fifth Avenue, Broadway, New York.

**HAIR DYE.—BATCHELOR'S**  
**INSTANTANEOUS COLUMBIAN**, New York Original  
Packages the best in the world, black or brown. The only one that  
remedies the evil effects of bad dyes. 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s., of all  
Perfumers and Chemists.—Wholesale, R. HOVENDEN and SONS,  
5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.

**DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY?**  
Then use **HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES**  
and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d.,  
10s., 15s., 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application. 5, Great Marl-  
borough-st., W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.; and of all Perfumers.

**NUDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR**  
RESTORED by this valuable specific to its original shade,  
after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as a dressing,  
it causes growth and arrests falling. Testimonials post-free.  
**HOVENDEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.**

**THE HAIR.—Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S**  
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER is the only preparation that  
will positively revive and restore the original and natural colour  
of grey or faded hair, stop its falling off, and induce a luxuriant  
growth. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the  
world. In large bottles, Six Shillings. Depot, 266, High Holborn,  
London.

**WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS,**  
at **HENRY RODRIGUE'S, 42, PICCADILLY, LONDON.**  
Dressing Bags, 25s. to £50.  
Dressing Cases, 21s. to £50.  
Jewel Cases, 10s. 6d. to £10.  
Glove Boxes, 10s. 6d. to £10.  
Handkerchief Boxes, 10s. to £5.  
Scent Caskets, 10s. 6d. to £10.  
Double Scent Bottles, 8s. to £10.  
Card Trays, 21s. to £5.  
Rodrigue's 10-guinea Ladies' Dressing Case, silver fitted.  
Rodrigue's 10-guinea silver-fitted Travelling Dressing Bag.

**RODRIGUE'S MONOGRAMS, CRESTS,**  
and ADDRESSES designed, and Steel Dies engraved as gems.  
Note-Paper and Envelopes stamped in colour relief and brilliantly  
illuminated in gold, silver, and colours.—42, Piccadilly, London.

**VISITING CARDS, at H. RODRIGUE'S,**  
No. 42, Piccadilly.—A card-plate elegantly engraved and  
100 superfine cards printed for 4s. 6d. Ball programmes and dinner  
cartes printed and stamped in the latest fashion.

**AT the COURT MOURNING**  
WAREHOUSE, Regent-street,  
**PETER ROBINSON**  
has just received from Paris  
some very elegant MANTLES and POLONAISES;  
also a supply of superb BLACK SILK COSTUMES,  
both for in and out of mourning,  
to which he invites inspection.  
Observe the Address—**Peter Robinson's, Regent-street.**

**GREAT SALE of BLACK SILKS.**  
**PETER ROBINSON**  
is now selling some very excellent  
Black Silks, considerably under value,  
in Gros Grains, Poul de Soie, and Glacé.  
Good useful Qualities -- at 3s. 6d., £2 9s. 6d. 14 yards.  
Do. -- at 4s. 6d., £2 3s. 6d. 14 yards.  
Superior Qualities -- at 5s. 6d., £2 17s. 6d. 14 yards.  
Do. -- at 6s. 9d., £2 14s. 6d. 14 yards.  
Rich Cashmere Silk -- at 7s. 6d., £3 9s. 6d. 14 yards.  
MM. Bonnet and Cie's from 8s. 6d., or from £5 19s. 14 yards.  
Superior Lyons Silks -- to 15s. 6d., or to £10 17s. 14 yards.  
If a whole Piece is purchased, a further reduction will be made.  
Address for Patterns, **Peter Robinson,**  
Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street, London.

**MOURNING FOR FAMILIES,**  
IN CORRECT TASTE,  
can be purchased at **PETER ROBINSON'S**, of Regent-street, at  
a great saving in price.  
SKIRTS in New  
Mourning Fabrics, trimmed crapes, } 35s. to 5 gu.  
SILK SKIRTS, for  
Afternoon or Dinner  
Dress, elegantly trimmed, } 5 gu. to 10 gu.  
MANTLES in the  
newest shapes,  
handsomely trimmed, } 35s. to 5 gu.  
BONNETS, in  
beautiful variety, } 15s. to 2 gu.  
WIDOWS' CAPS  
in various new styles.

The bodices to the Skirts can be completed,  
if necessary, in a few hours' notice,  
either by the French or the English Dressmaker.  
**Peter Robinson's**  
Family Mourning Warehouse,  
256, Regent-street, W.

**URGENT MOURNING.**  
"ON RECEIPT of LETTER or  
TELEGRAM."  
MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England  
on application, no matter the distance—  
with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required),  
without extra charge.  
**PETER ROBINSON'S GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,**  
256, Regent-street, London.

**SPRING.**  
**BLACK GRENADINES for Demi-Toilette**  
and for Promenade. New and Improved Makes, very strong  
and serviceable. from 10d. to 2s. 6d. per yard.  
Write for Patterns to **PETER ROBINSON,**  
Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street, London.

**GASELIERS, in Crystal, Glass, Ormoulu,**  
or Bronze; Medial Fittings, &c. A large assortment  
always on view. Every article marked with plain figures.  
**D. HULETT and Co., Manufacturers, 55 and 56, High Holborn.**

**SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c., to Clean,**  
Preserve, OAKLEY'S NON-MERCURIAL SILVERSMITH'S  
SOAP is guaranteed free from mercury or other injurious  
ingredients too often used in the manufacture of plate powder. Tablets,  
6d. By all Grocers, Ironmongers, Brushmakers, Chemists, &c.;  
wholesale, Oakley and Sons, 172, Blackfriars-road, E.C.

**BURN THE "STAR" NIGHTLIGHTS.**  
AS THERE ARE SEVERAL IMITATIONS OF THE  
**GLENFIELD**  
STARCH  
offering at present, see that the name  
**ROBERT WOTHERSPOON and CO.**  
is on each packet.

**MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Perfection of**  
PREPARED COCOA.  
Queen's-road, Battersea Park, S.W.  
Sole Proprietors,  
**TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.**

**MARAVILLA COCOA for BREAKFAST.**  
The "Globe" says:—  
"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain  
a reputation for their prepared Cocoas; but we doubt whether any  
thorough success has been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers  
discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa,  
changing their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all  
species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which  
supercedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility,  
a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of  
nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For  
homeopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable  
or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers.  
**TAYLOR BROTHERS, London, Sole Proprietors.**

**THE BEST SODA-WATER in LONDON**  
is that Manufactured by  
**THE PURE WATER COMPANY (LIMITED),**  
Queen's-road, Battersea Park, S.W.,  
from Water reported on by Drs. Letheby and Wood as absolutely  
free from organic matter. All other Aerated Waters supplied.  
Orders addressed to the Manufactory, Queen's-road, Battersea Park  
will receive immediate attention. Quantities, not less than 6 doz.  
assorted, delivered in London at wholesale prices.

**FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.**  
Six Prize Medals.  
Gold Medal, Paris.  
Awarded to J. S. Fry and Sons.

**FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.**  
For Breakfast or Supper.  
"Food, Water, and Air." Edited by Dr. Hassall.

**FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.**  
"A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.  
"Nothing can be found at all to equal it."—Court Circular.

**FRY'S MILK COCOA.**  
"An excellent article."—Grocer.  
only requires to be mixed with boiling water  
to produce a delicious Cup of Cocoa.

**FRY'S EXTRACT OF COCOA,**  
"Which really consists of cocoa-nibs deprived of the super-  
fluous oil." "Food, Water, and Air." Edited by Dr. Hassall.

**GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.**  
**EPPS'S COCOA.**  
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the  
operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application  
of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided  
our breakfast-tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which  
may save us many heavy doctor's bills."—Civil Service Gazette.  
Made simply with boiling water or milk.  
Each packet is labelled.  
**JAMES EPPS and CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.**  
Agents in New York—Boericke and Tafel, 145, Grand-street;  
and Yvelling and Smith, 206 and 208, Fulton-street.

**LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT of MEAT.**  
Most convenient, economical, and fine-flavoured Stock for  
Beef-Tea (about 24d. a pint), Soups, Sauces, and made dishes,  
cutting hardly more than one-fourth of what is when made  
of fresh meat. Keeps good for any time, even after jars being  
opened. 11b. jars recommended, being relatively the cheapest size.  
Now permanently used in most households in town and country.  
CAUTION.—Ask for Liebig Company's Extract, being the only  
one warranted genuine and perfect by Baron Liebig, the inventor,  
requiring his signature on every jar.

**SALT and CO.'S EAST INDIA PALE and**  
**BURTON ALES,** in Bottle, also in Cask, in the finest condi-  
tion. CHAMPAGNE—Kouzy, 44s.; Imperial Sillery, 34s.;  
Sillery, 24s. per doz. PORT—Cockburn's Old Crusted, 41s., 35s.,  
30s.; Drought, 8s. per doz. SHERRY—S. Fino, 39s.; Fino, 31s.;  
Pale or Gold, 24s. per doz. CLARET—Good, 12s.; Superior, 15s.;  
18s., 21s. per doz.—**MOODY and CO., 40, Lime-street, London, E.C.**

**KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.**  
The celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the  
very CREAM of IRISH WHISKIES, in quality unrivalled, per-  
fectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest Cognac Brandy.  
Note the words "Kinahan's LL" on seal, label, and cork.  
Wholesale Depot, 6A, Great Titchfield-street, Oxford-street, W.

**MAPLE and CO.—FURNITURE of every**  
description. The Largest Assortment  
in the world to select from. A house  
or nearly any magnitude furnished  
from stock in three days.  
Tottenham-court-road.

**MAPLE and CO.—BEDROOM FURNI-**  
TURE.—Good, useful Medieval Pine  
Suits, including Bedsteads and Bed-  
ding, 112. Also, Suites in Oak, Ash,  
plain and inlaid Walnut, Mahogany,  
Birch, Pitch Pine, and, in fact, every  
wood in stock ready for immediate  
delivery.  
Tottenham-court-road.

**MAPLE and CO. for BEDSTEADS, in Wood,**  
Iron, and Brass, fitted with Furni-  
ture and Bedding complete. A large  
assortment of Bedsteads fixed to select  
from. Over 10,000 in Stock, ready for  
delivery. All Bedding is made on the  
Premises, and warranted pure.  
Tottenham-court-road.

**MAPLE and CO. for CARPETS.—Turkey**  
Persian, and Aubusson Carpets, of  
nearly every possible size, in Stock.  
These Goods, which are imported  
direct by Messrs. Maple and Co., will  
be found fully 15 per cent under the  
usual price asked. The Trade sup-  
plied.

**MAPLE and CO.—CURTAINS.—In this**  
department will be found by far the  
largest and most varied Stock of Cur-  
tain material in London. Handsome  
Tapestries, Silks of every shade of  
colour. Brocatelles, Satins, of all  
colours and widths. The new silk  
figured Rep, 54in. wide, 9s. 9d. per  
yard.  
Tottenham-court-road.

**MAPLE and CO.—SHANGHAI SATIN,**  
the new and most fashionable material  
for Curtains. A large delivery just  
received, including some very choice  
Indian and Persian designs. The  
Satin is about 54in. wide, and only  
6s. 6d. per yard.

**MAPLE and CO.—CRETONNES!**  
CRETONNES! CRETONNES!—All  
the New Patterns for 1872. Just  
received from Mulhouse and other  
parts of France, some of the  
most magnificent Designs ever  
introduced in England. Inspec-  
tion is invited, or, if out of town,  
Patterns sent. Besides these, over  
500 Pieces of English and French  
Cretonnes, at 12d. per yard.  
Patterns sent.  
Maple and Co., Agents for the manu-  
facturer.  
Wholesale Prices by the Piece,  
14s, 14s, 14s, Tottenham-court-road; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12,  
13, 14, 15, Tottenham-place.

**DISTIN'S MINIATURE CORNET**  
(Patent Light Valve). This Instrument, size 8in. by 54in.,  
is of the same pitch, and has the same volume and quality of tone,  
as an ordinary Cornet. Price, complete, in black-enamelled leather  
case, with shoulder straps, 29s. 9d.; Electro-plated, 211 11s.  
**DISTIN and CO., Musical Instrument Manufacturers,**  
Great Newport-street, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.

**HOPKINSON'S PIANOFORTES have**  
obtained their great reputation at home and abroad  
by their intrinsic excellence alone. On every occasion when placed in  
competition with those of the world's best makers they have been  
awarded First-Class Prizes (1861, 1865, 1869, 1872, 1876, &c.)  
Prices moderate. To be had of the principals, Musicians, Lists  
free. Ware-rooms, 235, Regent-street, London. Specimens at the  
International Exhibition.

**PHILIP J. SMITH and SONS' PATENT IRON STRUTTED PIANOFORTES.**  
Prices, 25 to 90 gu. See Specimens in International Exhibition.  
Recitals every Wednesday and Saturday in June.

**PURE AERATED WATERS, ELLIS'S.**  
The Rutlin Waters are unsurpassed for their purity.  
Soda, Saline, Lithia, and Potash Waters, and Lemonade. Note  
name "R. Ellis and Sons, Rutlin," on the cork; and on the labels  
a "Gout on Shield." Sold everywhere.  
Wholesale only, R. Ellis and Sons, Rutlin, North Wales. London  
Agents, W. Brist and Sons, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square.

**PIESSE and LUBIN'S SWEET SCENTS.**  
Half a Crown each.  
Voice of my Heart.  
Oppoponax.  
Love and Kisses.  
Fragrant.  
Leap Year Bouquet.  
Never Forgotten.  
2, New Bond-street, London, W.

**GLYKALINE.**  
THE NEW REMEDY FOR HAY FEVER,  
Colds, Coughs, and Derangements of the Mucous Surfaces  
generally.  
Prepared by **LEATH and ROSS, Homoeopathic Chemists, London,**  
6, St. Paul's-churchyard; and 9, Vere-street, W.  
Sold by all Druggists.  
in bottles, 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d.

**NEURALINE, the New External Remedy**  
for the instant Cure of  
Tic Douloureux, Neuralgia, Toothache, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Gout,  
Rheumatic Gout, and all Nervous Pains.  
Prepared by **LEATH and ROSS, Homoeopathic Chemists, London,**  
6, St. Paul's-churchyard; and 9, Vere-street, W.  
Sold by all Druggists,  
in bottles, 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d.

**HAY FEVER.—ANTHOXANTHUM.**  
Administered as spray. Price 2s. 6d. per oz.; free by post,  
2s. 9d.; or, with glass spray producer, 10s. 6d.; plated ditto,  
14s. 6d.; superior vulcanite ditto, 25s. and 29s. 6d.; carriage paid.  
Prepared only by **JAMES EPPS and CO., Homoeopathic Chemists,**  
170, Piccadilly; 48, Threadneedle-street; and 112, Great Russell-st.

**DISEASES of INFANTS and CHILDREN.**  
By Drs. WILLIAMSON and G. N. EPPS. Describes fully,  
and prescribes remedy and dose. Pp. 142, bound, 1s.; post, 1d.  
DISEASES of WOMEN. By the same Authors. Pp. 150;  
bound, post-free, secured in wrapper for 13 stamps.  
DISEASES of the MOUTH. By the Archbishop of Canterbury.  
JAMES EPP